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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 30,049—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

1893.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Fridays.
S.S. ORIENTAL	5015	1200	L. H. Moule	8th Sept.
† SIAM	3035	500	H. T. Weigholl	15th "
				Saturday.
S.S. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	23rd Sept.
† ASSAM	3060	550	T. F. Creery	30th "
R.I.S. PESHAWUR	3287	600	J. P. Jephson	7th Oct.
† SIAM	3060	570	H. T. Weigholl	14th "
R.I.S. PENINSULAR	5015	1200	A. C. Loraine	21st "
† ASSAM	3060	550	T. F. Creery	28th "
R.I.S. HIMALAYA	6898	2000	J. Erman	4th Nov.

The Steamers marked R.I.S. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers for India there by a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by those Steamers.

The steamer marked S does not take passengers beyond Brindisi.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

While the steamers sail on Friday, a Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

4th Sept.	6th Sept.	20th Sept.	
4th Oct.	18th Oct.	1st Nov.	

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th July, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Hechtinger	4,195	750	1st Oct.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Nov.

Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
To BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st, 11th, and the 4th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ, AND PORT SAID

	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
ISEA	F. Kossovich	4,223	350	9th September.
ORION	A. Orlando	2,311	500	9th October.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

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1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,235	300	21st Sep

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. von HOFFER,
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Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept., 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO NAPLES, and GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA for PORT SAID and VENICE.
20th September, 17th Oct. and 16th Nov.
BOMBAY TO HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, 12th September.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

C. BARBOT,
Agent.

Sassoon House : Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 22nd, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,393	12th Sept. 1893
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	5th October.
ASIA	Jas. Laird	3,360	7th Nov.
PERSIA	R. Hutchison	3,547	18th "
ARMENIA	Thos. Read	3,395	9th Dcer.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,393	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

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Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, August 23, 1893.

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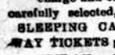
BANKERS AND AGENTS.



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THOS. COOK AND SON,

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S. S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 6th Septr., at 10 a.m., calling at Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd September, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,460 tons, on the 3rd Sept., at 11 a. m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingra, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MALDA," 1,951 tons, on the 7th Sept., at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 1st September, 1893. Agents.

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"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, is utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

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Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

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THIS Tincture has met with remarkable success in the treatment of Fevers and other malarial affections so common to residents in a tropical climate.

It is more particularly adapted for Fevers, Remittents and Intermittent, Jungle Fever and Ague.

Dose.—Adults, one teaspoonful ; Children, 10 to 20 drops every three or four hours during interval of fever. It may be taken in water, to which a little sugar has been added.

Per Bottle—Cash, Re. 1-8.
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All our Preparations are Guaranteed to be made from the Finest Drugs procurable.

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CUT ON THE MOST APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

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DRAB VELVET CORD	25	0
WOOLLEN BEDFORD CORD	25	0
FANCY WHIPCORD	25	0
SUPERFINE WHITE DOESKIN for Racing	31	8
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આશર વીરજી કું.
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Bombay, 30th August, 1893.

RAJPUTANA CLUB.

THE following DEBENTURES and SHARES were drawn for payment by the General Meetings of the Rajputana Club, but have not been paid for want of address. Notice is hereby given that if the Claimants do not apply to the Undersigned within three months from this date the amounts will be written off and no notice will be taken more of any Claims.

1. Debentures Nos. 69 and 70 of Rs. 25 each.—Lieutenant W. St Pierre, Bunbury, R.A.
2. Share for Rs. 60.—Captain Tenent.
3. Do. Captain Reid.
4. Do. Mr. Symons.
5. Do. Captain Durand.

HONORARY SECRETARY,
Mount Abu, 17th August, 1893. Rajputana Club.

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TENDERS will be received by the Undersigned up to 15th September, 1893, for the PURCHASE of SHOT and SHELL from this Arsenal. The projectiles must be broken up by the Purchaser before removal from the Arsenal, and the whole taken delivery of by the 31st March, 1894.

2. Tenders will be opened at this Office, at 12 Noon, on 18th September 1893.
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5. For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

K. S. DUNSTERVILLE, Major, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer-in-Charge.
Arsenal Office, Allahabad, 23rd August, 1893.

ESTATE—MAJOR-GENERAL J.M. PRIMROSE, DECEASED.

Pursuant to Section 42 Act XXVII. of 1865.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claim against the late JAMES MAURICE PRIMROSE, late of No. 15, Suffolk Square, Cheltenham, in the County of Gloucester, a Major-General in Her Majesty's Army, Retired List, who died at No. 8, Herbert Street, Dublin, in Ireland, on the 25th day of November, 1892, Letters of Administration to whose Estate have been granted to Messrs. P. R. WILSON and H. B. WARD, Manager and Assistant respectively in the firm of Messrs. GRINDLAY, GROOM and Co., of Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrators will proceed to administer the assets, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in subsequently will be recognised, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amounts owing by them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrators, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.

P. R. WILSON,
H. B. WARD,
Administrators to the Estate.

Bombay, 25th August, 1893.

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This pill produces no *irritation* of the genito-intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a g

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Anjuman-e-Eimi-e-Fozd Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 8 p.m.

Cricket Gymkhana, Thana, 1-45 p.m.

Gladstone's Dance, Head-quarters, D. V. Artillery, Neebh Lane.

Music at the Victoria Gardens, 5-45 p.m.

Music at the Esplanade Bandstand, 6 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Gisela (s), from Kobe; Kapurthala (s), Bosch; and La Seyne (s), Aden.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Lombardy (s), for Mauritius; Bancoora (s), Calcutta, &c.; Taif (s), Port Natal, &c.; Assam (s), Aden; and Imperatrix (s), Trieste, &c.

FRENCH'S DOCK.—The s.s. La Seyne entered, and the s.s. Taif left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Gisela, entered, and the s.s. Imperatrix left the dock yesterday.

FAIR.—The annual Mankeshwar fair commences from to-day, and will continue for three days.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY HEAD BRANCH.—Statement for August, 1893, shows the daily average attendance 207·84, admissions 2,054, prevailing diseases, and disentery.

A LADY HAIR DRESSER.—A Parisian hair cutting saloon has been opened at 87-89, Meadows Street, under a European lady hair dresser. An advertisement in another column announces the fact.

SHOOTING MATCH.—B. L. H. vs. B. V. A.—Colaba ranges are reserved this day for the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Volunteer Artillery. Shooting to commence at 4 p. m. Recruits are particularly requested to turn out.

A FLUCKY POLICEMAN.—On Thursday evening, Bala Rajana, a Hindu lad aged, nineteen years, while walking on the edge of the New Custom House Basins accidentally fell into the water. A police sepoy No. 858A seeing the accident jumped into the water, with his uniform on, and saved the boy from drowning.

ANCHORING WITHOUT REGULATION LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Pherozo Hoshung Dustoor, Third Presidency Magistrate, Ittoo Mahadu and six others were charged by Constable Myun of the Water Police with anchoring in the fairway without a regulation light. The accused were arrested by Mr. Myun at 10 o'clock, on Thursday night, while he was going his usual rounds. The Magistrate after hearing the evidence fined each of the accused Rs. 10 each and the rest Rs. 5 each.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme will be played at the Victoria Gardens, by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers this evening at 5-45 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Seraphine	Clark.
Overture	Hermolin	Griffiths.
Valse	Daddy	Bucalossi.
Selection	Paul Jones	Prinsotte.
Polka	Cornet Solo	Farrell.
Galop	The Planters	Pricke.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By the kind permission of officers of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteer Band will play the following programme at the Esplanade Bandstand, today, at 6 p.m. (weather permitting):—

Quick March	Seraphine	W. Clark.
Overture	King Stephan	Buthoven.
Valse	Immer Heiterer	Strauss.
Selection	Lucrezia Borgia	Donizetti.
Valse	The Colonel	E. Bucalossi.
Galop	La Fanfare	Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.—Rovers *vs.* Loyal North Lancashire—This evening the Rovers will tackle the regimental team of the Loyal North Lancashire on the Cooperage ground. These teams have not met before, and the match is being looked forward to with great interest by the Regiment and Colaba, who are anxious to see their favorites perform before they go to Poona to compete for the Governor's Cup next week. The Regiment have a strong team, and will turn out in full strength to-morrow. Rovers who are getting their team in order for their tournament will also have a fairly good team. Hazelgrove, who has lately joined the Club, will take Shipway's place as goal, Shaw taking his old place at half-back; this will strengthen the Rovers back division considerably. The kick-off will be at 5-15 a.m., o'clock. Chairs will be provided for ladies. The following are the teams:—Rovers—Goal, J. Hazelgrove, backs, G. Wiggin and L. G. McFarlane; half-backs A. E. Sharp, T. De G. Derry (capt.), and H. Watson forwards, J. Simpson, C. Brown, C. Bedford, J. Allen, and A. Brown. Lancashire, Goal, Private Waplehurst backs, Privates Cottarall and Holmes; half-backs Private Mulligan, Lce-Corporal Potter, Private Winders, and orwards—Lce Corporal Brennan, Privates Duckworth, Parker, Hector, and Abbott.

THE ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held at the Rooms of the Elphinstone College on Wednesday, the 30th ultimo, Mr. Ramchandra Ramtanjee Cama took the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced, viz.:—Presented by the donors:—To the Library, Mr. David Cooper, Q.C., Edinburgh; to the Museum, Mr. Gustav Oppert, Madras; to the Oriental Pamphlet Collection and Index and Appendix to Pharmacographia Indica, by Brigade Surgeon, Mr. Dymock retired, late Principal Medical Storekeeper, Bombay. From the Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland:—Journal Vol. XXII., No. 4, in exchange, and paper "On the Use of Locusts as an Article of Diet," by Lieut.-Col. Sir Richard Charles Temple, Bart. The paper said that the locust had, in former times, been used as an article of food by all the Israelites and Canaanites used it as a delicacy. The Arabians eat them even at the present day. The Bedouins preserve them in salt, and take a supply of these in their long journeys. In May, 1748, a great flight of locusts passed over the district of Sarum. The lower classes of the Mahomedans there ate these insects after having fried them in oil. The ancient Persians of the thirteenth century used them as food, as shown by one of the stories in Sadi's Bostan.

A vote of thanks to the author of the paper, proposed by the Chairman, and the customary compliment to the chair, finished the business of the meeting.

MILL-HANDS' STRIKE.

THURSDAY last being the last day of the month, millhands working in different mills of Bombay declined to work at reduced rates as offered by their respective agents and manager. Most of the hands had given notice of their intention to cease working from yesterday on the 31st July last and did not go to work the day before. More than 2,500 men came out on strike on Thursday, and did not work.

1,250 men of the David Sassoon Mills struck work. 370 men of the Alexandra Mill also did not go to work. Also 450 hands of the Sassoon Mill, in accordance with a notice given by them to their employers, left the mill, and walked away, saying they would not return until their wages were paid as before. The whole band of the labourers of the Bombay City Mills did not turn up to their usual work in accordance with a notice given by them to their employers, who being unable to obtain hands, closed their mills.

The Wadia Mill, at De Lisle Road, stopped work on Thursday, as the Mill is now in liquidation. The hands refused to leave the premises unless the wages were paid to them. Police Superintendent Cobb went there, and advised the hands to go home. The Superintendent told the men that the proper course to recover the wages would be to sue the agents in a court of law. The manager of the mill was successful in inducing them to leave the premises by assuring them that the wages of all of them would be paid in a few days. The mill, he told them, would be re-opened in a week, and there would be no cause of complaint. Relying on the assurances the hands left the premises at 7 p.m.

TO-DAY'S CRICKET.

AN XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. C. *vs.* the Marine Bn. C. C., Cooperage, 2-15 p.m.

AN XI. of the Y. M. C. A. A. C, *vs.* the Islam Gymkhana, Islam Gymkhana. Ground 2 p.m.

THE loan issue for Rs. 7,10,000 for the new high pressure scheme has been successful beyond all anticipation. Rs. 23,20,000 were subscribed, at an average of 102-3-4. The Bank of Bengal's tender of 103½ for the whole sum was the best. It is issued at 5 per cent., for 30 years, repayable in three instalments, every ten years. These are the best terms the Municipality have ever received.

A NEW decree of the Russian Minister of Justice ordains that, in future a duellist who kills his antagonist will be liable to six years' imprisonment, and for the infliction of more or less serious wounds to three years' imprisonment. For duellists who have fought without wounding each other, six month's arrest is apportioned. Any person proved guilty of endeavouring to provoke a duel may be punished with from six week's to three month's arrest and a fine of 100 roubles. A lesser punishment is reserved for any persons acting as seconds. The Czar is personally very strongly opposed to the practice of duelling under any circumstances, and it is understood that two or three fatal encounters which took place in St. Petersburg last year, were the primary cause of the issuing of the new edict.

THE *Madras Mail* learns from a reliable source that, Lord Kimberley has no intention of settling the question of the Honourable Mr. J. H. Garstin's successor yet a while. His Lordship considers that the time is not ripe for determining a matter which, in the ordinary course of events, will not require a decision until the end of the present or the beginning of next year. The only possible reason for settling the business at once, would be to enable the person appointed to take leave prior to assuming office for five years; but as the only three candidates in the running have availed, or are now availing, themselves of such leave, not even that reason can hold good. The rumour goes that the selection of Mr. Justice Parker has not met with that approval at home which H. E. Lord Wenlock, doubtless anticipated when he called that gentleman to Government House many months ago. Be that as it may, however, and we sincerely trust that it is so, the appointment is still "an open question."

RIOTERS BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE.

At the special court held yesterday at the County Jail, Oomercarry, Mr. W. Webb, Acting Second Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the cases against the Mahomedan rioters, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th ultimo, at Bhendy Bazaar. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared to conduct the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

SENTENCE UPON JUMA MUSSID RIOTERS.

Before hearing any fresh cases, the Magistrate delivered judgment in the case of Mowlabux Elahibax and five other Mahomedans, who stood charged with rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in the execution of their duties on Friday, the 11th ultimo, at Juma Masjid. All these accused were undefended and their cases were heard on the 28th ultimo.

After recapitulating the evidence, the Magistrate proceeded to remark "that the accused were among a body, who were or became an unlawful assembly and were the creators of a riot, possessing the degrees of violence incident to a riot and a degree of intimidation towards others of the inhabitants of the neighbourhood, and which riot became formidable in character and of great dimension. It is not easy to speculate on the possibilities of the public tranquility remaining undisturbed had the accused, who as far as I can judge from the evidence adduced before me, were the leaders of what merged into a most violent and disgraceful scene of assault, been under the restraint of committed the acts proved against them. It is sufficient to find that they were among the foremost in endeavouring to stir up and foment this trouble. I convict the accused under all charges brought against them, on the evidence adduced on the part of the prosecution, that evidence remaining entirely uncontradicted by the accused except by their statements on examination by the Court, in which they all professed their entire innocence of the charges brought against them. The punishment of the accused, who formed a portion of the body of the ringleaders of these riots must be examplary, and I sentence them under sections 148 and 149 of the Indian Penal Code to two years' rigorous imprisonment in the Common Jail."

SECOND BATCH OF THE BBENDY BAZAAR RIOTERS.

Mr. Brewin then placed before the Magistrate a second batch of the Bhendy Bazaar rioters, on charges of rioting, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. This second batch consisted of forty-four Mahomedan rioters, who were arrested on Friday, the 11th August.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution on behalf of the Crown.

Mr. De'Souza defended the accused Nos. 1, 2, 4, 8, 9, 11, 12, 15, and 17. Mr. Ghamat represented the accused No. 21, and the accused Nos. 13, 16, 18, 20, and 24 were defended by Mr. Kapadia, pleader.

Super intendent Brewin, being examined by Mr. Little, said:—On Friday, the 11th ultimo, at about 2 p.m., was in Bhendy Bazaar. There was a riot in the street between the Hindoos and Mohomedans. The Mahomedans were armed with sticks and stones and they also showered on the Jain temple in Bhendy Bazaar, and as well as at the houses of Hindus in the locality. The traffic in the street was entirely suspended and the Hindoo shops in the locality were looted by the Mahomedans. I also saw the Mahomedans throwing stones at and assaulting the police. I and other police officers directed the crowd to disperse, but no heed was taken of my direction. I repeated the direction at different hours between the hours of 2 and 6 p.m. The police frequently charged the rioters and drove them in front of them, but they reassembled and recommenced throwing stones. Several policemen were injured as also several Hindoos and Mahomedans. As the obedience of the orders of the police could not be obtained, I, the Commissioner of Police, and other senior officers present on the spot, ordered those who participated in the riots, to be arrested. Several arrests were effected in my presence and at my bidding. Those who were arrested were conveyed to Pydhowne Police Chowkey by the direction of the Commissioner of Police. I rode away for the military, with whom I returned to Bhendy Bazaar where the rioting was still continuing. A part of the military went as far as the Jail Road, while some remained at Pydhewne. Between these two points as also to the north of the Jail Road, the rioting was continued, though in a lesser degree. I directed those rioters also to disperse but no heed was taken of my direction. I again ordered the arrests of those participating in the riots and several arrests were effected. After my return from Null Road to Bhendy Bazar, I saw several Mahomedans chasing stray Hindoos in the Bhendy Bazar, north of Jail Road. I dashed in amongst the rioters and ordered them to disperse which some of them did, while a number of them still continued to riot. Stones were freely thrown at me as well as at the other policemen. The stones which the rioters used, were picked up by them from the street. A portion of Bhendy Bazar street was on that day being remetalled. The sticks, which the Mahomedan rioters used, varied from three to six feet in length and from three to four inches in dimension. The police seized from the several rioters some cart loads of sticks. I cannot identify any of the accused before the Court.

Cross-examined, the witness said that the origin of the riots was by the Mahomedans, who assaulted the Hindoos at the Juma Masjid. There was a tension between the Mahomedan and the Hindoos about cow killing. He could not say whether it was a spontaneous outburst among the Mahomedans. There was, however, an unsally large gathering of Mahomedans at the Juma Masjid on that day. He did not notice any excitement among the Mahomedans as they went into the Musjid, nor did he notice any excitement in the Mahomedan quarters. The prayer at the Juma Musjid was over at about ten minutes to one. He came with the military to Bhendy Bazar at about half-past three.

Re-examined by Mr. Little the witness said that the common object, actuating the Mahomedan rioters, was to murder the Hindoos.

Constable Good examined by Mr. Little, said that on Friday, the 11th August, he was in Bhendy Bazaar. He saw about a thousand Mahomedans throwing stones at Hindoo temples, at stray Hindoos, going along the Road and at tram-cars. He also saw several Mahomedan rioters breaking open the Hindoo shops in the locality and throwing stones at the windows of the houses belonging to Hindoos. The witness saw several Hindoos injured. He also noticed some tramway conductors also injured. Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, and Superintendent Brewin were there. They ordered the rioters to disperse, who refused to obey the orders. Mr. Brewin then ordered the witness to arrest the rioters. The witness thereupon arrested the prisoners Nos. 20, 21, 23, 24, 36. The prisoner No. 23 Dawood Ramjan was standing at the corner of the street and throwing stones on any persons that came across him. He made the Police Commissioner his special target and threw stones at him several times. One of the stones struck the Commissioner, the witness chased that prisoner and arrested him.

Police sepoy Ramchandra Sitaram, being examined by Mr. Little, said that on the afternoon of Friday, the 11th August last, he was in Bhendy Bazaar. The witness arrested the prisoner No. 30 who was chasing some Hindus with a stick.

Constable Clarkson, being examined by Mr. Little, said that at about 3-45 p.m. on Friday, the 11th August, he went on duty at Bhendy Bazaar, where he arrested the prisoner No. 19, who was throwing stones at some Hindoo houses in the locality.

Police sepoy No. 1386 C identified the accused No. 1 who was beating a Ghatti with a stick.—Police sepoy No 23 G pointed out the accused Nos. 2 and 3 as persons throwing stones at Hindoos at the corner of Mochee Gully.—Policeman No. 872 C identified the accused Nos. 4 and 6 whom he arrested while throwing stones at stray Hindoos.—Police sepoy No. 496 B identified the accused Nos. 7 and 8 who were throwing stones at stray Hindoos.—Police sepoy No. 796 L identified the accused Nos. 11 and 12 whom he arrested while throwing stones at Hindoo quarters. Police sepoy No. 1091 B pointed out the accused No. 13, who, he said, had a stick in his hand at the time. Police sepoy No. 1364 C identified the accused No. 16 as person throwing stones at Hindoos.—Police sepoy No. 83B pointed out the accused Nos. 17, 18 and 23 as persons throwing stones at a Hindoo temple. Police sepoy No. 1452B identified the accused No. 22, who had a stick in his hand. Police sepoy No. 383C identified the accused Nos. 26 and 27 as persons throwing stones at a temple.—Police-sepoy No. 1373B pointed out the accused Nos. 31, 32, 33 and 34, who were throwing stones at a Hindoo temple in the locality.—Police Jamadar No. 11 identified the accused No. 37, who was arrested while throwing stones at a Jain temple at Pydhownee.—Police sepoy No. 557C identified the accused No. 39 whom he arrested while throwing stones at a Hindoo temple.—Police sepoy No. 523C pointed out the accused No. 40 as a person throwing stones at a temple.—Police sepoy No. 73E identified the accused No. 41 who was throwing stones at a Bunnia at the corner of Mombadavi Tank Road.

Mr. Little here closed the case for the prosecution. The Public Prosecutor stated that the accused No. 35 having already been discharged, his name might be struck off. The accused Nos. 42, 43 and 44, who had already been on bail and against whom there was no evidence, might be discharged. Mr. Little added that the prisoners Nos. 11, 12, 16, 17, 18, 29, 31, 32 and 34 were boys and might be treated as boys.

The Magistrate called the accused Nos. 42, 43 and 44 and told them that as there was no evidence against them, they were discharged.

His Worship then commenced recording the statements of the prisoners, who pleaded not guilty.

The Public Prosecutor also urged that in the first Bhendy Bazar batch, the accused No. 39 might be treated as a boy.

At this stage Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, made an application on behalf of a Mahomedan boy, who was an accused in another case. Mr. Brewin reported that there was not sufficient evidence against Mr. Bicknell's client, who might be discharged.

His Worship called Mr. Bicknell's client and discharged him.

The charges were then framed against the prisoners under sections 147, 148, 149 and 152 of rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in execution of their duties. These charges were explained to the prisoners, who claimed to be tried.

The Magistrate then adjourned these cases until Wednesday next.

SENTENCE UPON FIRST BHENDY BAZAAR RIOTERS BATCH.

After the adjournment of the above cases, his Worship delivered judgment in the case of fifty Mahomedan prisoners who stood charged with rioting, rioting with dangerous weapons, being members of an unlawful assembly and assaulting the police in the execution of their duties. Out of these fifty prisoners five were discharged and the six accused who were bailed out are yet to be tried, while 39 prisoners were convicted and sentenced. Out of these 39 convicted prisoners, thirteen prisoners, who were proved guilty of throwing stones at the Hindoo temples and assaulting the police, were sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment; while seven prisoners against whom the charge of assaulting Hindoo inhabitants was proved, were sentenced to a term of rigorous imprisonment for eighteen months; and the seventeen prisoners who participated in the riots were sentenced to be six months' hard labour; one prisoner was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 100 or in default to undergo three months' rigorous imprisonment. The prisoner No. 30, who was treated as a boy, was sentenced to receive 12 stripes.

The Court then adjourned to Wednesday next when the Mahomedan rioters who were arrested on Friday, the 11th ultimo, at Golpitha Falkland Road, and Null Bazaar, will be tried at the Common Jail. These rioters include the twenty-seven prisoners who were arrested at Golpitha, and fifteen at Null Bazaar.

THE MHOWRA BILL.

MR. RUNCH ORLAL CHOTALAL continues his memorandum on the Mhowra Bill, as follows:—

14. Now we will come to the financial point of view.

The quantity of liquor consumed as well as the margin left between the still head duty and selling price in different districts of the Presidency where the farming system prevails are as follows:—

Name of the District.	Quantity consumed.	Margin between still head duty and selling price.
	Gallons.	Rs. a.
Thana	4,01,821	1 8
Kolaba	1,27,789	1 8
Khandesh	2,83,808	1 8
Bijapoor	18,790	1 8
Satara	21,765	1 8
Ahmedabad	57,956	1 8 to 1 6
Kaira	13,097	1 8 to 1 4
Panch Mahals	78,053	1 8
Broach	6,916	1 8 to 1 6
Nassick	72,559	1 8 to 1 6
Ahmednuggur	35,343	1 6
Poona	1,41,878	1 6
Sholapoor	33,477	1 6
Belgaum	55,462	1 6
Dharwar	62,242	1 6
Surat	3,00,883	1 4
	17,57,623	

It would appear from the above statement that in many districts the margin is Re. 1-8. In some it is Re. 1-6, and it is only in one and a small part of another that the margin is Re. 1-4 per gallon.

15. I have been informed both at Ahmedabad and Poona that the cost of manufacturing liquor including the price of Mhowra is about 8 annas per gallon; and all other expenses including the cost of managing shops are estimated at 8 annas per gallon, leaving a profit of more than 6 annas per gallon. As the total probable quantity is about 17,67,000 gallons, the probable profit to the farmers at 6 annas will be Rs. 662,625. If Government were to give separate licenses as is done in the case of foreign liquor and Toddy, extra charges to Govern ment will not be very great. Even if it should cost one or two lakhs of rupees per annum, there will be a handsome addition to the revenue of Government.

16. I would respectfully suggest that this change may not be introduced everywhere at once. It might be tried in one place and the result may be ascertained. The case of Poona may be first taken in hand where the margin is Re. 1-6 per gallon.

17. According to the Abkari report of 1891-92 the total number of shops in the District of Poona is 85. Out of this only 25 are said to be in the district, and the remaining 60 must be in the City and Cantonment. The total quantity of liquor consumed is 1,41,000 gallons and Jacobabad and Cook's little 1,25,000 to 1,25,000 gallons is sold in the City and Cantonment.

18. The cost price of liquor in the distillery is 8 annas per gallon and the carriage from the Depot to the shops is said to be only 4 annas per barrel of 50 gallons. If my information is correct the farmer allows 1/42 of a gallon that is 6 as. 8 ps. to the shopkeeper to cover all his remuneration and expenditure including the loss and leak in shop. The abstract of the cost to the farmer will be as follows:—

Price of liquor	0	8	0
Expense of managing shops	0	6	8
Carriage	0	0	4
Total	15	fifteen annas.	

This leaves 7 annas per gallon as profit to the farmer. This is if every thing is managed honestly, but where the shopkeeper adds a little water to the liquor or gives a little less in measure, the farmer would take from the shopkeeper what is called "Kasar" (saving) and then his profit will be much more.

19. Even taking 7 annas per gallon, the profit on 1,25,000 gallons sold in the City and Cantonment will be Rs. 54,687. Allowing half of this to be deducted for extra expenses and for any mistakes that may have crept in our estimate, a balance of Rs. 27,343-8 will be left for the benefit of the Government Treasury.

20. My hon'ble friend Mr. Mackenzie says that in Bombay the contract system can be managed, because there are 14 shops in a square mile there, but it cannot be done in Poona, because there is only one shop here in 63 miles. When the question of the Poona City and Cantonment is being considered, it will not be fair to find out the area of the service of each shop by including in the calculation the area of the whole Zilla. If the area of the City and the Cantonment and the number of shops therein be taken into account, the difficulty of manging the separate license system will not appear to be so great. Even when considering the question of the districts some distinction will have to be made between inhabited and uninhabited areas and between places where there is drinking population and where there is none.

21. A reference to the staistics given in the Abkari report shows that while consumption of country liquor in Bombay is from 32 to 33 drams per head it is from 43 to 44 drams for the Poona City and Cantonment. Is it not strange that a place like Poona, where the habit of liquor-drinking was very rare in former times, should exceed such places like Bombay in the consumption of liquor situated as it is in the midst of a district, ordinary observer the reason would appear to be that while in Poona there is an influential farmer to press consumption, there is no such agency in Bombay.

22. It migt be asked, if the separate license system is adopted in the City and Cantonment of Poona, how to deal with the Hindoo and Mahomedan population.

Constable Good examined by Mr. Little, said that on Friday, the 11th August, he was in Bhendy Bazaar. He saw about a thousand Mahomedans throwing stones at Hindoo temples, at stray Hindoos, going along the Road and at tram-cars. He also saw several Mahomedan rioters breaking open the Hindoo shops in the locality and throwing stones at the windows of the houses belonging to Hindoos. The witness saw several Hindoos injured. He also noticed some tramway conductors also injured. Police Commissioner, Mr. Vincent, Deputy Police Commissioner, Mr. Crummy, and Superintendent Brewin were there. They ordered the rioters to disperse, who refused to obey the orders. Mr. Brewin then ordered the witness to arrest the rioters. The witness thereupon arrested the prisoners Nos. 20, 21, 23, 24, 36. The prisoner No. 23 Dawood Ramjan was standing at the corner of the street and throwing stones on any persons that came across him. He made the Police Commissioner his special target and threw stones at him several times. One of the stones struck the Commissioner, the witness chased that prisoner and arrested him.

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SHOCKING FATALITY IN COLOMBO.

THE great number of carriage accidents that have taken place in Colombo lately must be added to on the evening of the 24th August says the *Times of Ceylon*, by one of a most serious character, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Stewart, wife of Lt-Colonel Stewart, our well-known D.A.A.G. (*b*) Mrs. Stewart and her daughter had set out in a Victoria (driven by their mutta) for an early drive on Galle Face, and they reached the esplanade rather before the ordinary throng of carriages assembled. When opposite the Club on the lower road Mrs Stewart stopped the carriage and told her mutta to put up the hood. He relinquished the reins and got down to obey the order; but, as he raised the hood, the noise occasioned thereby startled the horse, and it jumped off at a fairly rapid rate. Miss Stewart becoming alarmed, jumped out of the trap, and as she did so fell on her hands and injured one of her wrists, but met with no other injury. The mutta ran after the horse and tried to catch it; but he was unable to do so, and Mrs. Stewart, seeing that her danger was great in being left in the carriage with a bolting horse, tried to follow her daughter's example of jumping from the vehicle. The result in her case was disastrous, for she pitched on the back of her head striking the ground with such force that she fractured her skull. The runaway horse was quickly stopped, while a crowd soon assembled around Mrs. Stewart, who, it was seen, was badly injured. A passing carriage was hailed, and she was lifted carefully into it, and in charge of Mr. Andrieso, who happened to be passing, Mrs. Stewart and her daughter were conveyed along the Gallee Face in the direction of the hotel. On the way they met Brigade Surgeon Colonel Maturin, and he joined Mrs. Stewart in the carriage, after putting Miss Stewart in another vehicle, and Clonel Maturin decided to take Mrs. Stewart home; but he saw that life was nearly extinct, and by the time the carriage had gone a little distance she was dead.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplde.		Fort.		Colaba.	
	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	72	80	63	60	61	00	57	62
Friday, September 1st	0	15	0	15	0	13	0	27
Total	72	95	63	85	61	00	57	62
Total fall to September 1st, 1892	95	11	78	18	76	54	73	83
Total fall to September 1st, 1891	76	10	63	60	62	15	58	12

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

ON THE B.-G.-J.-P. RAILWAY.

THE following is the return of rainfall as registered at 6 a.m., on the 31st August:—

	Ghadeoshi.		Dhola.		Jetalsar.	
	In.	ct.	In.	ct.	In.	ct.
Previously registered	15	57	35	83	30	70
Wednesday, August 30	0	52	0	28	0	0
Total	16	9	16	15	30	70

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON FRIDAY, THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER, 1893.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has ch[illegible]ged by moderate or small amounts all over the country. The distribution is unaltered, and the baric gradients are easy to the east of Longitude 76°. Winds are easy to south-easterly at Allahabad, and south-westerly to northwesterly in all other places. The force has been strong to fresh at Khandwa, Amraoti, Akola, Bombay and Secundrabad. This morning the wind velocity was 22 miles hour at Bhuj, 16 at Bombay and Rajkot, and 14 at Ratnagiri. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 8° above the normal both the maximum and minimum temperature varies from the normal of its season. The highest temperature in the shade was 106° at Jacobabad and the lowest 65° at Mangalore. Humidity changes are irregular, and the skies are cloudy to overcast almost everywhere. Over two inches of rain has fallen at Indore (2·50"), Goa (2·24") and Karwar (2·06"), over an inch at Ajmere, and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Veraval, Neemuch Jamlopore, Dhanangadad, Khandwa, Raipur, Nagpur, Akola, Malegaon, Bombay, Aurangabad, Ratnagiri, Mangalore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Masulipatam, Bellary, Cuddapah and Madras. The monsoon gradient is normal on the Malabar Coast, while that between Bombay and Karwar is one and half times steeper than usual. Abnormals indicate a depression a little to the eastward of Raipur, and fine weather continues to be general. Loss unsettled in Berar, the Central Provinces and the Madras Presidency. Conditions are hence favourable for rain in all districts except Sind and at the most southerly stations in the Madras Presidency. The weather on the East Coast to the north of Madras is equally and unsettled.

S. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 31.

Laing Surgn-Lt-Col, Ms, M B, on furlough from Madras.
Weallens, Major, Bo, 2nd S W Borderers, on general leave, from Poona.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Fair, Capt, Ms, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo, Infy, on leave from Ahmedabad.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 31.

Troup, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, to Poona.

SEPTEMBER 1.

Hughes, Capt, 22nd Bo, Infy, on leave, to England.
Bottle, Major, Bo, Comt Trans, on leave to Germany.
Hughes, Lt, Ms, 2nd Suffolk Regt, on leave, to England.
Langton, 2nd Lt, Ms, 31st Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Fair, Capt, Ms, 21st Hussars, on leave, to Europe.
Stewart, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Seaforth Highrs, on leave to England.
Macquold, Lieut, Bengal, 1st Lanc, H C, on furlough to England.
Hudson, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex Regt, on leave to England.
Ring-Hall, Major, Bengal, 2nd Rl Muns Fusiar on duty, to England.
Maclaughlin Lt, Bengal, 2nd Rl Muns Fusir on duty to England.
Weallins, Major, Bo, 2nd S W Borderers, on leave to Bara Gumpera.
Trower, Major, Bo, 2nd S W Borderers, on leave, to Aden.
Benn, Lt, Bo, 3rd Cavly' on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.
Bombay, 2nd September.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from that date and posted to "E" Company:—No. 3460 vol. J. Barreto.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice for mounted members at the Colaba range this afternoon from 4 p.m. Class can be fired at the short ranges.

2. There will be a march out from the Riding School to Mahim woods on Monday the 4th instant at 7 a.m. Swords only to be worn.

3. There will be sword drill at the Town Hall for all members on Tuesday the 5th instant, at 5-30 p.m.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 2nd September.

1. The following drills are ordered for the next week:—

Fort Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 5th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Wednesday, 6th instant, 6-30 p.m.—Carbine & Squad drill.
Friday, 8th instant, 6-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

Nesbit Road Head-Quarters.

Tuesday, 5th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.
Friday, 8th instant, 8-30 p.m.—25-pr gun drill.

2. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Corps to-day

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SAFETY BICYCLES.—Premier Machines, made of the same material, and with the same accuracy as the full-sized Cycles of the "Premier Cycle Co." Guaranteed to last for 12 years. Complete, for Rs. 120, or with Ball Bearings, Rs. 145. Full-sized Youth's, Ladies', Ball Bearings throughout, Rs. 245.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Cycle Importers, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.—These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Mantoe Street.

WANTED, by the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Two Hindu Junior CLERKS. Good Writing indispensable. Apply by letter only, stating experience, to the MANAGER and ACTUARY.

FOR SALE.—English LANDAU, at BENNETT'S Auction, TO-DAY.

UNRIVALLED TEAS.—Flowery Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, Imperial Breakfast Family Mixture and other Household and Dust Teas, UNSURPASSED for PURITY and DELICACY of FLAVOUR. Fresh Consignments just received. Apply Sharp to MORTON MAJU and Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 3-6, 3-4 and 3-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, will RE-OPEN, on 3rd October next. Has the most Comfortable, central and pleasantly situated Hotel in Matheran, Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All home comforts provided. Terms Moderate. Early applications, addressed PROPRIETORS, "Poona Hotel," Poona, requested.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have spent one day at the Alexandra Hotel, and have received great attention from the Proprietor and his servants. The food is good, and the charges very moderate indeed.—(Sd.) T. WINGATE, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps

TEMPLE BAR HOTEL, Fort, Bombay.—M. FREIMANN, Proprietor. Most conveniently situated Hotel in Bombay. Entirely English management. Good Table, Cool Rooms, best Wines and Spirits. Moderate Charges.

HAM and BACON.—Fresh Consignment just Unpacked. Ham on Cut, per lb. As. 14. Whole piece, per lb. As. 14. Bacon on Cut, per lb. As. 14.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

PARISIAN HAIR CUTTING SALOON.—40, Medows Street. Especial Lady Hair Dresser from Douglas & Co., Baker Street, London. Under European Management. Charges Moderate. Open Daily from 6 A.M. to 8 P.M. A Visit is Solicited.

MALABAR HILL.—Commodious BUNGALOW TO LET, Lower Storey, from October 1st. Excellent Situation; good Stabling. Rent Moderate. Address "108," care of this Office.

TO BE LET.—SEA GALE, Cumballa Hill, Apply to NANABHOY D. BANAJEE, Esq., Manockjee Petit Mills, Tardeo, Bombay.

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INDIAN INDUSTRY;

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette," And a Lecture by F. BEAUCLERK. Price 8 Annas. CAN BE HAD AT THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona. " THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta. " HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Karagola 597, tons, Captain J Robertson, cleared yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo, and Mr Lee as cabin and 65 deck passengers.

THE BISN Co's s s Landaura, 2,149 tons, Captain J A Magenis, cleared yesterday for Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr H Fairhall and three others, and 5 deck.

THE French Mail Steamer Laseyne, 1,151 tons, Captain L Blanc, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (24th August) via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut J W Kane, Mr Cowasjee Merwanjee, and 22 deck.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Gisela, 2,643 tons, Captain F Kossowich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Kobe (20th July) via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang, and Colombo, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G W Mitchell, Capt A S Baker, Mr W C Huybers, Mr Brewer, 2 others and three deck.

THE BISN Co's Kapurthala, 671 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 4 cases opium and the following passengers:—Capt Cunnigham, Mrs S J Chennoy and infant, Revd Mr and Mrs Henderson and infant, Lieut Burne, Revd Jurgens, S J, and 60 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCK.—SEPTEMBER 1.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	Clan Fraser	1331	Henderson	Antwerp	6	F Muir&Co
B	Beltor	1929	Holman	Karachi	2	K Nixon &Co
C	Mobile		MacAdam	Red Sea Ports		B & P S Co
H&J	Satrunji	547	A Fakeur	Not fixed		Shepherd &C
K	Cy of Perth	2603	Swan	Lpool	3	Sir C Forbes & Co
M	Gutenfels	1759	Thomsen	Hamburg	2	Glade & Co
P	Ghazipur			Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
Q	Pachnumba	836	Russell			M Mackenzie &Co
Alongside						
H	Brahmani	523	Budroo	Not fixed		Shepherd & Co
H	Sabarmati	323	Adam	do.		do.
H	Kavori	543	Ahmed	do.		do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Oriental	5015	Moule	London	7-9	P & O Co
5	Malwa	1694	Blackburn	China	5-9	P & O Co
6	Ellar	2393	Hagiost	Antwerp	2-9	E Bates
7	Imperatrix	2734	Nicolich	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
8	Byculla	1072	B Plommer	Not Fixed		M Mackenzie
10	Indh Barra	2698	Major	Hamburg		T Morrison & Co
12	Aston Hall	2225	McFri	Liverpool		E Bates &Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S. S. Brahmani	1015 tons		Shepherd & Co
" Ponani	872	"	do.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Gisela	Kossovich	Kobe, July 21.
	Kapurthala	Livingstone	Busrah, Aug 18.
	La Soyno	Blanc	Aden, Aug 24.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	Lombardy	Tyndal	Mauritius.
	Bancoora	Langlois	Calcutta. &c.
	Taif	Hannah	Port Natal, &c.
	Assam	Creory	Aden.
	Imperatrix	Nicolich	Trieste, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port-clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Karagola Robertson, for K coast, and Karachi.
" Landaura, Magenis, for Calcutta via coast Ports.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Roswell, Tower for Dunkirk.
" Gisela, for Trieste &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental (s), 2712, Moule
Clan Fraser (s), 1330, Henderson
Ellar (s), 2395, Hughes
Kt Companion (s), 2543, Durant
Anton Hall (s), 2234, McFee
City of Perth (s), 2606
Gutenfels (s), 1759, Thorman
Inchbarra (s), 2698, Major
Brindisi (s), 2124, Blackburn
Gwalior (s), 1618, Speck.
Malwa (s), 1694, Blackburn
Nizam (s), 1615, Cole
Teheran (s), 1068, Leigh
Thibet (s), 1895, Denny
Tanjore (s), 1939, Holman
Indra (s), 2333, Burkill
Benwell Tower (s), 2073, Purse
Eiffel Tower (s), 2063, Peterson
Protovist, 2252, Jackson
Queen England, 530, (For sale.)

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Lapwing, Dare
H M S Canning, Chandler
H M S Clive, Street
H M S Dalhousie, Black
H M S Elphinstone, Holland

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
21	Kola s	Rickford	Persian Gulf.
	Lombardy s	Tyndal	Jeddah.
22	Simla s	Rothwell	Bombay.
23	Staffa s	Ostergard	Batoum.
	Mobile s	McAdam	Muscat.
25	Karagola s	Robertson	Cheshire
28	Aldgate s	Cheshire	Aden.

DEPARTURES.

August.			
23	Kola s	Rickford	Bombay.
	Lombardy s	Tyndal	Bombay.
24	Simla s	Rothwell	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile s	McAdam	Bombay.
	Etona s	Ewright	Port Said, for orders.
	Beltor s	Holman	Bombay.
26	Karagola s	Robertson	Bombay.
27	Blue Cross s	Smith	Amsterdam.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Gerter, Holman, A McHinch and Co, for Dunkirk.
" Lord Bangor, Davies, mail contracts, for Antwerp.
" Etalia, Jones, W Cooper and Co, for Liverpool.
" Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C Forbes and Co, Liverpool.
" Staffa, Ostergard, The Bombay Co Ld, Not known.
" Aldgate, Cheshire, A McHinch and Co, Not known.

CALCUTTA

ARRIVAL.

August.			
28	Dalmatia s	Thomson	Liverpool, July 24 and Port Said, Aug. 7.

DEPARTURES.

August 28.—Steamers Pundua, Catherine Apcar and Eridan.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

August.			
29	Clan Grant s		Glasgow.
30	Nowshera s		Rangoon.
	Sirdhana s		Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

August.			
28	Shahjehan s		Rangoon.
29	Ellora s		Calcutta.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 22ND TO 28TH AUGUST.)

EXPORTS.

Java s, (Bombay)—327 cwts cotton unpressed, 39 cwts wool unpressed, 697 cwts cassia, &c, and 475 corgee skins.
Assama s, (Liverpool)—89,294 cwts wheat, 3,007 cwts jowaree, 8,240 cwts mutter, and 1,989 cwts barley.
Lobelia s—(Antwerp)—10,285 cwts rapeseed, 72,720 cwts wheat, and 906 cwts mutter.
Hochnolmer s, (Hull)—24,720 cwts rapeseed, 51,318 cwts wheat, and 157 corgee hides.
Lombardy s, (Mauritius)—1,155 cwts rice, and 1,019 cwts mutter.
Lommardy s—(Bombay)—32 cwts rapeseed, and 39 cwts rice
Mobile s, (Bombay)—108 pwts cotton unpressed, and 582 cwts sapseed.
Etona s, (Port Said for orders)—31,972 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Niagara s, (Liverpool)—480 pieces white goods (foreign).
City of Rome s, (Liverpool via Bombay) 59 pieces prints (foreign).
Java s, (Bombay)—230 pieces grey goods, 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 300 pieces white goods (foreign), 60 pieces prints (foreign), and 2,109 lbs grey yarns.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—1,014 pieces grey goods, 341 pieces grey goods, (Indian), 2,887 pieces white goods (foreign); 66 pieces prits (foreign), 600 grey yarns, 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—129 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,690 pieces grey goods (foreign), 853 pieces white goods, (foreign), 701 pieces prints (foreign), and 31300 lbs grey yarns (Indian).
Bolton s, (Liverpool)—50,814 pieces grey goods (foreign), 32,799 pieces white goods (foreign), 21,283 pieces prints (foreign), 43,920 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 21,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 2,708 cwts iron bars, and 25 tons coals.
Rufford Hall s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—37,763 pieces grey goods (foreign), 29,628 pieces white goods (foreign), 24,694 pieces prints (foreign), 23'900 lbs grey goods 15,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 787 cwts iron bar, &c, 972 cwts steel, 600 tons coals, and 127 tons cokes.
Simla s, (Bombay)—7,320 pieces grey goods, 11,490 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,690 pieces white goods, (foreign), 2,158 pieces prints (foreign), 693 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 8,300 lbs grey yearns (Indian), 900 lbs T red and dyed yarns, (foreign).
Staffa s, (Batoum)—3,21,437 gallons kerosine oil.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 2.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY and the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE STARLING.)

For Judgment.

773—Qhalik W and S—Yeshwadabai and another vs Ramchandra Tookaram Hajib—Balkrishna and P.

(Before the Hon Mr. Justice STARLING.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

210-92—Little, S N and B—Goverdhandass Purmanandas and another vs Rahinu Rahimtoola—Brown and M—Part heard.

339-91—Wadia and G—Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody vs The Queen InsuranceCo—Payne,G and S—(No,to be called on.)

579-91—Edgelow and G—Manockchand Nagsey vs T S Weir and others—Crawford B and Co.

299-92—Dikshit and H—Bhaiju Succaram Dighey vs Jagonnath Antoba—In person.

62-92—Tyabji and D—Ayshabai vs Halimabai and others—Desai (Jagmers.)

565-92—K D Shroff—Kashibai vs Sitaram Raghoba Morayand another—J C Cama and In person.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1893, on 461 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,00,000	82,000	4,000	1,86,000
Or per mile of Railway	217	178	8	403
For previous 8 weeks of half-year	4,09,137	5,62,588	25,213	10,86,938
Total for 7 weeks	5,09,137	6,44,588	29,213	12,72,938
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	70,940	41,143	1,196	1,13,209
Per mile of Ry do.	154	89	3	246
Total to corresponding date do.	5,41,902	5,61,329	26,103	11,29,334

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 72,791
Do. to date ..... " 1,43,604

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 31st August, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·728
Temperature of the Air	80·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·6
Dew Point	73·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·80
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	10·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	85·5
Minimum do. do.	76·3
General Directions of wind	W, WSW, W.
Movements of Wind in 24 hours	312
Fall of Rain	2·77
Total fall during month	13·55
" year	57·94
Additional fall of rain up to 8 a.m. of 1st September	0·07

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, 8SEPT. 1.

A FURTHER advance of ¼ per cent. brought the price of Consols in London yesterday to 98⅛; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 107¾; and no fresh reduction was made in the market rates of discount. Four per cent. Rupee Securities were 5-16 per cent. higher, at £66⅛. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 34½d. per oz., but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent dearer compared with the last quotation on Monday, at 74 cents per oz., demand Exchange on London being unaltered, at 4·86½ dollars. The United States Treasury bought 226,000 ounces of Silver yesterday, at 74·75 cents per oz. The Exchange Banks in London advanced their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by ⅛d. making it 1s. 2⅞d Yellow Metal was ¼ lower, at 4⅞. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered at 99¼; Paris Exchange on London was 2 centimes higher, at fcs. 25·33½.

The weekly Returns of the Bank of England issued in London yesterday showed the Bank's Reserve to be 48 per cent. of the Liabilities, which is an increase in the former of 3 per cent. during the week. The Bank rate remained at 5 per cent.; but in view of the easier feeling in the London Money Market a reduction may be looked for next week.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening; Surat quiet; and Arrivals firm; the day's Sales having totalled 8,000 bales; East Indian nil. The price of spot Mid-Americans was unchanged at 4 5-16d. per lb., as also was East Indian Cotton at previous quotations; but American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher in the more distant positions, the extreme quotations being 4 15-16d. for August deliveries, and 4 9-32d. for December-January. The day's Imports were 3,000 bales. The Manchester Market was steady.

In New York, 7⅛ cents per oz. was still the price of ready Mid.-Uplands; but September Futures were 20 per cent. lower, at 7·32 cents. Pending the opening of the new season to-day, no Receipts at the Ports or Exports to Europe are wired.

Our local market for the staple has been closed to-day, owing to the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent for export, in a steady market, and on the basis of previous quotations.

SEEDS.—This market has become quiet with a small business passing; but prices are unchanged for all descriptions.

The Receipts of Produe into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	
Wheat	235 bales.
Linseed	3,194 cwts.
Rapeseed	5,008 "
Castorseed	5,851 "

FREIGHTS remain quiet in demand from shippers. The Bay is done with little debeen fixed to-day, for this month's loading, at 16s. 3d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market has ruled quiet to-day being mail-day, and with only a moderate business passing, rates having been quoted at 1s. 3d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand for ready business, and 1s. 3 1-32d. for Demand for graphic, for transfer next year, at which several months have heard of business passing. For three sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 3 9-32d. for the mail; 1s. 3 5-16d. for September delivery; and 1s. 3⅜ to 1s. 3 2d. for next year; and from Calcutta we hear that 1-16d. higher has been quoted all round, for all deliveries; this market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 1-32d. per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 3 3-32d. "
Credits do.	1s. 3 5-16d. "
Francs do.	1·61¼ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 105 7-16 for Money and 105 3-16 for Account, for Fours; but rates subsequently receded to 105 5-16 and 105 1-16, respectively, in an unsettled market, and these were the closing quotations, 96 is quoted again for the new 3½ per cent. Loan.

SHARES.—This market was also closed to-day on account of the death of the Hon'ble Mr. Telang, and quotations may be taken as before.

CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER, 1893.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter	Sept. 3rd, 2h. 32·9m. p.m.
New Moon	" 10th, 11h. 56·0m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 18th, 9h. 19·2m. a.m.
Full Moon	" 25th, 1h. 14·3m. a.m.

Days.		Engagements, &c.	Sunrise.	Sunset.	High Water.	Low Water.
			H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat.	2	Cricket: Gymkhana vs Islam C. C.	5 45	6 13	3 3m	9 40m
		Cinderella, Dance, Head-quarters, B. V. A., Nesbit Lane.			3 4a	9 10a
		English Mail expected per s. s. Shannon."				
Sun.	3	14th Sunday after Trinity.	5 46	6 13	4 14m 3 59a	9 40m 10 12a
Mon.	4	Cricket: Gymkhana vs Byculla Club.	5 46	6 12	5 29m 4 57a	11 21m 11 31a
Tues.	5	.....	5 46	6 11	7 9m 6 34a	1 27a
Wed.	6	General Meeting of Hindus and Mahomedans, Lord Harris presiding.	5 46	6 10	8 40m 8 11a	1 8m 2 45a
		Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.				
		Hingoloo Press Co., Meeting, 4 p.m.				
Thur.	7	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.	5 46	6 9	9 36m 9 24a	2 18m 3 38a
Fri.	8	Royal Bombay Yacht Club, Adjourned Half-yearly Meeting, 6 p.m.	5 46	6 8	10 20m 10 18a	3 22m 4 19a
		Departure of the English Mail per s. s. Oriental.				

* Left Aden on Monday, at 8 a.m.

GODHRA-RUTLAM RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 19th August 1893, on 25 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	600	200	10	810
Or per mile of Railway	24	8	.....	32
For previous 6 weeks of half-year	3,013	2,048	83	5,144
Total for 7 weeks	3,613	2,248	93	5,954
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Per mile of Ry. do.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total to corresponding date do.	.....	.....	.....	.....

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended August 19, 1893, on 1,674·02 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,11,000	1,73,000	4,000	2,88,000

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE NEW PHASE OF THE SIAM QUESTION.

LONDON, Sept. 1.

In the House of Commons, last night, Sir E. Grey, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, in reply to questions put by Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Carson, said that the reports which the Government had received did not confirm some of the demands which were ascribed to France as having been made on Siam. The Government, he said, adheres to previous statements made regarding British policy in that quarter.

Lord Dufferin, he added, will return to Paris immediately, to resume negotiations with the French Government, the basis being to safeguard British interests.

The London Chamber of Commerce urges Government to protect British interests and maintain the independence of Siam.

THE ST. LEGER BETTING.

The following is the latest betting at noon today on the St. Leger :—

85 to 40 on Isinglass.
100 to 12 against Ravensbury.
10 to 1 against Phocion.
25 to 1 against Self Sacrifice.
25 to 1 against Le Nicham.
40 to 1 against La Belle Siffleuse.

The following probable starters are not in the betting viz.—Gamboge, Harbinger, Malchus, and Peppercorn.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT.

Mr. Russell, replying to a question in the Commons last night, stated, that Sir Charles Elliott, the Lieut.-Governor of Bengal, had not applied to have his leave prolonged.

THE HOME RULE DEBATE.

In the Home Rule debate Mr. Dillon differing from Mr. John Redmond heartily accepted the Bill, as he was of opinion it would produce trust and confidence between the two peoples.

THE AUTUMN SESSION.

Mr. Gladstone last night announced that the Commons would adjourn after Supply was finished, until 2nd November.

THE CHOLERA.

Cholera is steadily spreading in Central, Southern, and Western Europe, and one death from it has occurred at Grimsby.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 31.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Parramatta, with the outward English mails of the 25th ultimo, left here on Thursday, at 8 a.m.

ADEN, Sept. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s Hydaspes, with the homeward Indian mails of the 25th ultimo, arrived here at 10 a.m.

AFFAIRS IN KHELAT.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

SIMLA, Sept. 1.

Nothing is settled about the result of the interview between H. E. the Viceroy and the Khan of Khelat's sister. It is very unlikely that the Khan will be pardoned in any way.

Gauhar Khan's rabble has been dispersed by the Khan's troops and levies. Gauhar Khan himself has run away. It is but conjective about Gauhar Khan and the late Khan of Khelat conspiring together; at least no facts have reached the Simla head-quarters.

There is no reason why troops should not be almost immediately removed from Khelat.

ENLISTMENT OF ARMY RESERVE MEN.

The War Office has intimated that it is not considered desirable to allow Army Reserve men, who are permitted to reside out of the United Kingdom, to enlist in sections of 1st class Army Reserve, and orders previously issued in India on the subject have been cancelled.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department.—The following letter from H. M. the Queen has been received by the Secretary of State :—Home Department.—H. M. the Queen wishes once again to express to her people how much gratified and touched she has been by the great loyalty and devotion to her and her family which has been so strikingly evinced on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck. It is [illegible] nothing new to H. M. the Queen, for in [illegible] was she has met with the kindest sympathy. She knows that peoples of her own empire are as how truly her heart beats for them in all their joys and sorrows, and in the existence of this tie [illegible] real strength of her empire. With them H. M. the Queen joins in fervent prayer, and wishes for [illegible] welfare of her dear grandchildren.

Major-General Badcock and Colonel Patches have been granted extensions of their tenure of appointments.

The following admissions to the Staff Corps have been notified :—Messrs. E. Barnes, A. Bridges, and W. Stevenson.

The undermentioned Officers, appointed for service on the Staff Corps, are posted as follows :—A. Harrison, Bengal; C. Davidson and Houston, Madras; and B. Holbrooke, Bombay.

Surgeon-Major W. Simmonds and Major H. Faithful and Lieutenants Woodcock and G. Watling have been granted one year's leave; Major J. Meade's leave has been extended till the 26th November, and Lieutenant A. Warden to two months.

Colonel Hugh Crawford has been admitted to Colonel's allowances.

Military Work Department.—The following Officers receive promotion :—Lieutenants Cameron Bond, Watkins, Grant, MacCormick, and Rushton; Captains Ward, Stanton Dealy, and Edgell; and Major Kellie.

Foreign Department.—To be Honorary K.C.I.E.—Monsieur Leon Clement Thomas, Governor of the French Settlements in India.

Mr. D. Burbridge, Assistant Accountant-General, Bombay, has been granted three months' privilege leave.

Public Works Department.—It is hereby notified that the Secretary of State has in a Despatch recorded sanction to the estimate amounting to Rs. 1,48,37,215, inclusive of rolling stock, of the cost of Ghodra-Ruhan State Railway.

The Secretary of State has sanctined the general application to honorary commissioned and warrant officers of the principle that on compulsory retirement or superannuation shall confer the title to pension that would be admissible on invaliding.

THE KABUL MISSION.

The date of Sir Mortimer Durand's leaving Simla for Peshawur is still undecided.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

It is believed that the Amir is awaiting final report from General Ghulam Hyder as to the completion of all arrangements for the passage of Sir Mortimer Durand's Mission from Landi Kotal to Kabul, before formally intimating that he is ready to receive it.

LEAVE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.]

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 1.

Mr. J. E. O'Coronor, Under-Secretary, Financial Department, takes leave in November, and will spend the cold weather out of India, probably on a visit to the Australian Colonies.

TRANSFRONTIER NEWS.

Everything is still reported to be quiet in the neighbourhood of Khagan Valley, though rumours were current last week that the Kohistanis were again bent on mischief. They have made no move so far.

Troops at Quetta, warned for possible service at Khelat, are still under instructions to hold themselves in readiness.

A rumour was abroad in the Bazaar on Thursday, that Gohur Khan had surrendered to Major Temple, but this requires confirmation.

TRIAL OF THE HIMALAYA BANK OFFICIALS.

Another case arising out of the Himalaya Bank failure is now occupying the Mussoorie Law Courts. A public point of interest in the issue lies in the fact that the plaintiffs allege the existence of conspiracy between Moss and Wilson.

THE MURDER OF MR. ELLIOT.

It appears that the murder of Mr. E. C. Elliot by Assistant Engineer Hawkins on the Barreilly-Rampur Railway works, was solely a matter of revenge. Mr. Elliot and Hawkins had had some difference which resulted in a reference to the Engineer-in-Chief, who thereupon decided to remove the latter, a temporary engineer, from the service.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Sept. 1.

At the meeting of the Legislative Council this afternoon, his Excellency the Governor, at the opening, said: Gentlemen,—I may take this opportunity of announcing to you the circumstance, which I am sure, is one in which you will join with me in feeling the deepest regret. I refer to the death of the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang of Bombay, of which I have just heard from my colleague on my right the Hon. Mr. Birdwood. It is scarcely necessary for me to say with what sincere grief the announcement has been received by myself and my colleagues; and I am sure all you, gentlemen, here will share in that grief. Most of you know Mr. Telang far bett r than I did, and I feel sure that your entire sympathy as is that of myself and colleagues is with his bereaved family. It is almost unnecessary for me to add how deeply not only the Government, but all people must feel the great loss which the High Court has sustained by his death, and also how severe is the loss that has fallen on the Department of learning by the decease of such a great scholar. Gentlemen, I need say no more than that we have to mourn the loss of a deeply-read scholar, a great lawyer, and a wise judge.

The business of the meeting was then proceeded with, and the Bombay Municipal Bill read a third time; and the Council was dissolved.

PRESENTATION OF AN ADDRESS.

Members of the Bazmiroz Behram Club presented an address to Mr. Manockjee Cowasjee Dotivala, yesterday, congratulating him on the title of Khan Bahadoor recently conferred. Dustoor Hoshang Jamasp, in presenting the address, alluded to Mr. Dotivala's eminent services to the Government.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

At 2 p.m., the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition was opened this evening by General Blundell. In opening the exhibition he said, Sir George Greaves last year claimed for the exhibition that it was successful as it had not lost any ground. This year, said General Blundell, they could not make that claim as it had lost ground, and had nearly collapsed. He had real reasons assigned for the three Bombay Regiment not exhibiting this year, and was afraid that until they came again to Poona they were not likely to compete. If the Regiments of the Bombay Army, British and Native, took real interest in this institution of twenty-eight years' standing, this must exist themselves, for otherwise it would in two or three years die a natural death. He regretted it had fallen to his lot to make these remarks, but sincerely hoped the ground lost might be regained. The best work in the exhibition was no doubt excellent. The work of soldiers' wives and children in regimental schools had been most favourably spoken of by the judges.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

The Provincial Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments.

9th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Ross to be Wing Officer, vice Lieutenant Carnegy, deceased.

21st Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Walker, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 30th Bombay Light Infantry, transferred in the same capacity.

The undermentioned Officer has been seconded in the appointment specified for five years, with effect from 4th August.

Lieutenant Ducat, 1st Assistant to the Political Resident, Persian Gulf, Squadron Officer, 1st Bombay Lancers.

Surgeon-Major Myles is appointed to the medical charge of the Station Hospital at Neemuch, vice Surgeon-Major Webb.

Lieutenant Hunter, Wing Officer, 8th Bombay Infantry, is attached to the 12th Infantry, in the same capacity as a temporary measure.

Under instructions from Horse Guards it is notified that Colonel Tyler, Royal Artillery, has been appointed Colonel-on-the-Staff Royal Artillery, Poona Circle, vice Colonel Rawlin, promoted Major-General.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards that Lieutenant Gillespie, 2nd Battalion South Wales Borderers, has been transferred, on probation, to Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned Officers have been granted leave of absence :—Adjutant General's Department —Honorary Captain Nugent, in India, for one month, from 31st ultimo, on private affairs. Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant-Colonel Kaye, Commanding Royal Artillery, Kirkee, to England for six months, on medical certificate. 10th Bombay Light Infantry —Lieutenant G. R. de Vismes de Ponthieu, in India, from 23rd August to 22nd September, 1893, on private affairs.

BIRTH OF A BARODA PRINCE.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

BARODA, Sept. 1.

H. H. the Maharani Chimnabai Saheb of Baroda gave birth to a son, last night. Both her Highness and the infant prince are doing well. This is the fourth son that has been born to H. H. the Gaekwar.

THE HON. CHIMANLAL SETALWAD.

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 1.

[illegible] meeting, held this evening, at Nagar-[illegible] unanimously passed that a congratula-[illegible] be given to the Hon'ble Chimanl l [illegible] on his nomination to the Legislative

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Alpine left here this afternoon.

SUEZ, Aug. 31.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald left here yesterday evening.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dunera left here this afternoon.

PORTSAID, Aug. 31.

The Hall Line steamer Brankome Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

HONGKONG, Sept. 1.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Formosa arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Dhollera	3¾
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	98 3-8
3 per cent. Rentes	99½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	66 1 8
Bar Silver	34½

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—Total bullion, £26,000,000, increase £1,200,000; public deposits, £4,100,000, decrease £300,000; other deposits, £29,000,000, increase £200,000; other securities, £23,100,000, decrease £900,000; notes and gold, £16,100,000, increase £1,100,000. The Bank's reserve is 48 per cent. of the liabilities.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, AUGUST 31.

10 p.m.	89°

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1.

6 a.m.	79°
10 a.m.	82°
2 p.m.	84°
4 p.m.	79°

No one, the *Pioneer* supposes has ever entertained any doubt as to the desirability of gradually concerting the Upper Burma military police battalions into regular regiments. Madras somewhat resents the reconstitution of the old Presidency regiments of infantry; but, as we have several times pointed out, service in Burma, which is so unpopular with the Tamil and Telegu sepoy, will gradually be confined to a small body of men, and thus better recruits may be obtained within the limits of Madras proper. The Sikhs, Pathans, Punjabi Mahomedans and Hindustanis, who have enlisted by the thousand in the military police, are a splendid body of men, and no difficulty is experienced in drafting them into the Native Army. They have done excellent service in the past, and form a reserve of strength upon which the Government can rely. One has only to watch the *Gazette* to see how well they behave in action, generally with only one British officer to lead them. The promotions among them to the Order of Merit appear almost monthly. Now the distinction is given for rescuing a wounded officer or comrade; now for gallantry in attack, or for dogged resolution in holding to a post in the face of great odds; and again for a daring march through jungles swarming with enemies. They deserve to rise to the full dignity of the military sepoy, and to be held in as high esteem as the men in our picked regiments. Their work, it is satisfactory to know, continues our contemporary, has been fully appreciated by military and civil administrators alike, and it was a happy idea which in 1886 gave the new territory what was really a subsidiary army of occupation. The last six years have proved the wisdom of Lord Dufferin's policy in this respect, while the seven Burma Battalions, now in existence, have in addition immensely strengthened the Indian Army as a whole. In course of time three more will probably be constituted, and then we shall have some 8,000 men of the best stamp serving across the Bay, but available [illegible] elsewhere in case of necessity.

THE LADY PIONEERS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Aug. 11.

The lintels of great doorways bear many suggestive inscriptions, but few have more significance than the motto which attracts the visitor's attention on entering the Pioneer Club—"They say—what say they?—Let them say!"—There is a note in it of wide-awakefulness, of intelligent curiosity, and at the same time of defiance, of disdain, of indifference to gossip and grundyism, well-befitting the ideal pioneer who with axe, rope's end, and shovel, as depicted on the cover of the Club Annual, is going to cut a path for herself, her sisters, and all women in the future through the deadwood of conservatism and the rank undergrowth of social conventionality.

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To match the axe, the shovel, and the rope's end—the Pioneer's trade symbols—imagination at once pictures her, in pursuance of her levelling process, bivouacking under canvas, in Trafalgar Square, or in a log shanty on Hampstead Heath, or in a clay cabin built on piles over the mudswamps of Rotherhithe. But happily for the comfort of *fin-de-siecle* Pioneers, realism is not carried out to any extent except on paper. The Pioneer's rope-end is not visible even in the form of a bell-pull, the Pioneer's shovel exists for use only in the coal-cellar, the Pioneer's axe is a silver toy to be worn on State days and holidays for ornament, and the Pioneer's home is not a log-hut but a little palace in Cork Street, Piccadilly.

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It is a terrible disillusionment to the ardent soul who looks for stern and ugly realities as a proof of the Pioneer's usefulness to find her established in a region devoted entirely to culture and luxury and beauty—in the æsthetic neighbourhood of the Academy "Immortals," and in an atmosphere scented by the piquant odours of Burlington Arcade cigars, and whiffs of Rimmel of Bond Street. But such is the fact—and who can say that it augurs ill for the success of their programme that the Pioneers start by making *themselves* happy? Martyrdom is not only out of fashion but illegal. St. Simon Stylites could not stand for even thirty minutes on a pedestal in Trafalgar Square to-day without being immediately charged with obstruction by the police and hauled before a magistrate. "The old order changeth," and the Pioneer is all the better suited to her business who recognizes the fact.

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Another illusion disappears when on entering the porch we find a small matter thing in buttons holding supremacy over a very large book, and laying down the law to visitors with all the masterfulness that we supposed was to disappear under the lady pioneer *regime*. It was one of the creeds disseminated among a curious public on the foundation of the club that men, children, and dogs were to be excluded. The Pioneer Buttons evidently was either the exception that proves the rule, or else his existence by reason of his being *so very small* was overlooked. And presumably his existence for the future is secure, at least until the evolution of a feminine article of the buttons' type, small enough to fit in tight places, shrewd enough to be trusted without danger, young enough to run errands quickly, and dignified enough to escape the opprobrious epithet of "Marchioness" or slavey.

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There is nothing of the asceticism of the cave, the tent, or the log-hut in the general reception rooms which open off the first corridor. The impression on entering from the scorching streets is restfulness and refinement. It is a place to enjoy the *dolce far niente*, a place to forget that there is anything to be done but take one's ease and "laze" away the summer day with a book or in a day dream. There is something that suggests Ruskin—the least of a pioneer of any modern—in the frieze of lilies, or daffodils or iris, or some cool riverside growth against the pale yellow walls. And there is something that suggests Turkey—the least pioneer of any country—in the luxurious divans and ottomans on which Pioneers recline and chat and sip their tea, while from an inner *sanctum* comes an aroma of cigars that indicates the Pioneer appreciation of smoking.

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The existence of a smoking room in this purely ladies' club is in truth the one great claim that it has to the name of Pioneer. In other things it has copied the usual lines of such institutions. It has its silence room comfortably fitted for reading or writing, and supplied with books and papers. It has bedrooms which the country members may engage for a night or two instead of having rooms at a hotel or boarding house, and it has its visitors' room where members can bring their friends—even men friends—for a quiet talk or a cup of tea. Luncheons and dinners are served in the dining-room, at separate tables, except on the occasion of a house dinner once a week, when a general table is set at which as many members as can be accommodated gather to enjoy each other's society.

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[illegible] that stares the Pioneer face to face at feeding time. "Love thyself last," a very stern command—stricter than even the Christian exhortation "love thy neighbours as thyself," which proves a stumbling block to half the world. How can the Pioneer love herself last when the very essence of club-dom is self-love, or at least self-advantage? To get everything of the best by co-operation with the least outlay of money and trouble—this is the *raison d'etre* of a club. If we do not want this—if we are content to see ourselves neglected—the fleet-wing eaten up by our neighbour, the lobster-salad demolished before it reaches our table—if you like to be invariably waited on after every one else—to have flabby fish, cold soup, sherry when we should be drinking champagne—why subscribe to a club? We can enjoy the pleasure of being overlooked at home, at boarding house, in lodgings, or at any restaurant without extra charge. It is a very fine sentiment but, under the circumstances, it is illogical.

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What are the qualifications for a Pioneer, besides a vocation to suppress self at every available opportunity except in the matter of tea and cigars? The Pioneer, we are told, "must be a good girl." But we must take good in its widest sense. Not good because she has been presented at court, or slummed in the East End. But good because she is worth something intrinsically—because she has done or means to do something which shall entitle her to respect among her fellows. It is the boast of the President Mrs. Massingherd, that she has brought together women of all types; and helped people to see the good in others which may be their exact antipodes. The names of its committee are typical of the various sections represented in the club. Besides the president and the honorary secretary, Mrs. Headlam, there are several well-known people—Viscountess Harberton, Mrs. Eva McLaren, Mrs. Rose Mary Crawshay, Mrs. Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Oscar Wilde, and Mrs. Frank Smoad; and amongst the members there are the very familiar names of Miss Conybeare, Lady Adela Larking, Mrs. Morgan Browne, Miss Whitehead, Mrs. Theodore Wright.

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The Club colours, typical of the various shades of thought, or divisions of class, or of the narrow line that divides the good, bad, or indifferent—are white, grey, and black. The badge is a silver axe inscribed with the Pioneer's number which with an idea of equalizing all the sorts and conditions of women is used more generally than the name. The motto is "one and all"—which hints at the observance of the rights of the individual in spite of the suggestion in the dining-room "Love thyself last" that she should aid in her own suppression, and the subscription is two guineas with an entrance fee of two guineas, a very moderate sum to cover the innumerable advantages. The club at present numbers nearly three hundred members, and the committee look forward already to another move to larger premises.

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The club was founded in May, 1882, by Mrs. Massingherd and Mrs. Headlam at 180, Regent Street, and became soon too numerous for its first abode. Its success is due undoubtedly not only to its excellent management, but to its popular president. Mrs. Massingherd is well known on Temperance platforms. But what makes her a valuable head to such an enterprise as the Pioneer Club is, to quote Pioneer 61 in the club annual, "her many-sidedness and the ability she has of making what is best in people come uppermost. She is interested in everything. On Sunday evening she may be found down in Lincolnshire, where her home is, speaking to the sturdy farmers and their wives in the mission room she herself has built, charming them by some witty allusions, or touching their hearts by her simple directness and frank home truths. On Monday, she may be back in town taking part in some amateur theatricals, for acting is, perhaps, her greatest amusement, while on Tuesday, she will be found among her pioneers, debating some difficult question or settling some disputed point. The latter she can always do, one of her favourite mottoes is: "There are some knots in life that cannot be untied; the thing is to cut them."

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On her father's death Mrs. Massingherd who succeeded to the property resumed her maiden name—her husband's name was Langton, and began to carry out her ideas for the improvement of her tenantry. She closed "the Massingherd Arms," at Burgh Station in Lincolnshire, and re-opened it on Temperance lines. It is now a flourishing temperance hotel, where boarders can be received at moderate sum of fifteen shillings a week. Mrs. Massingherd also established "the Massingherd arms" a large flourishing coffee tavern, at Bournemouth, the management of which she also personally overlooks.

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An ardent advocate of women's rights, Mrs. Massingherd's appearance carries out her theories of equality as far as a woman may—a wide-awake intelligent looking woman of a rather boyish type of features—she wears her hair cropped, and affects a suit of clothes which on a man would be designated "horsey." Mrs. Massingherd is one of the few women in England privileged to bear a crest; a lion's head with crossed arrows and three drops of blood.

TABLE TALK.

BY WALTER BESANT.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

She was put on board by somebody or other, and placed in charge of the captain and the head stewardess. A word about her was passed to the purser; the head stewardess mentioned her name to the doctor; the steward of the saloon assigned her a place at the captain's table; and she was left by herself to do the voyage alone. To be sure it was not a long voyage, but then, when one is only sixteen, and a maiden, to be alone anywhere is a fearful thing, and to be alone in a crowded ship should be, one would think, a most terrible thing The girl didn't find it terrible at all; she said that it was not the first voyage she had taken by herself; she hinted that it was dull for her in her American home, and that she feared it was going to be much duller in England; in fact, she was quite at home, at her ease, a good sailor, with, to keep up her courage, a new costume of navy blue, and another, for dinner, of chocolate-coloured stuff with white sleeves. And there were all kinds of puddings, tarts, ices, creams, cakes, biscuits, jam, jelly, marmalade, bananas, figs, oranges, pineapples, and peaches served at every meal. She sat down, when the gong sounded, demurely in her seat; she spoke to no one unless her neighbours spoke to her; she squared her elbows, and she worked her determined way through the tangled scrub or underwood of the crowded bill of fare. She was not beautiful—very few girls of sixteen are—but she might become beautiful in time; her eyes, when she lifted her eyelids, were clear and limpid; she was tall, her hands were well-formed though rather large, her head was shapely, her features by no means insignificant. After each breakfast, luncheon, and dinner she rose and disappeared; it was rumoured that she might be seen playing shuffle board on the after deck with the children, and that she sat about with the stewardesses in the little passages between the cabins, eating walnuts, sweets, and gum. Her name was unknown, and her parentage. When she spoke it was in a low soft voice, as of one who wishes to disturb nobody, and it was difficult to learn from her speech whether she was English or American by birth. And, though no one knew, there were two rival schools which disputed about her name; the one holding that it was Hephzibah and the other that it was Polly. To one of her neighbours she confided that she was going to England in order to perfect herself in certain branches of polite learning, with a view to teaching these branches afterwards. And then she shuddered, and over her pale young face there passed a cloud. But further she said not.

And there was on board the ship another young lady travelling alone. She was a few years—say eight or ten—older than Hephzibah (or Polly). She was a member of a certain operatic company, and, being sprightly, clever, and amusing, she drew all the young men among the passengers after her—as Beauty is wont, with a single hair—and proudly went up and down the deck all day, or sat in somebody else's chair, with this train following her, or standing, sitting, kneeling, lying round about her and at her feet. The other young ladies on board read novels and said to each other that this was the most delightful voyage they had ever made, because the men kept away from them, engaged, they supposed, in gambling, drinking, or *some other debased form of amusement*—glancing at Mademoiselle the Soubrette. Then they sniffed and turned to their novels again.

Hephzibah (or Polly) went to bed at nine. From half-past nine to ten the other three young ladies, her companions in the cabin, came to their several bunk. By half-past ten a gentle, murmurous, drowsy drone pervaded the narrow apartment. The four girls were all asleep.

On this night Hephzibah (or Polly) could not sleep. Her mother, had she been on board, would have understood the cause of her restlessness. It was not, in fact, unconnected with the puddings of that day's dinner. She rolled her head from side to side; she sat up in the bunk; she turned the pillow; but she could not sleep. She was strangely restless.

Then she began to think of the dulness of the life before her. Oh! She knew very well what schools were like, and the weariness of the teachers and the monotony and the joylessness of their days. And she had listened and observed. There were young ladies on board with their young husbands; they thought nobody was looking when they played like kittens under the awning and behind the boats—school teachers cannot possibly look so happy; there were older ladies on board whose lovely things compensated even for age and increase of girth. One wore diamonds in her hat. Fancy that! And there were young gentlemen on board sweet and lovely young gentlemen, gallant and brave, such young gentlemen come not to girls' schools to take tea with the teachers. Lying in the quiet cabin, while the engines throbbed and the ship rolled, and the cabin door, with an eight-day clock in it, [illegible] over these things in her mind, and was so sad that she began to cry—it had been a pudding with plums and a strong sauce of Madeira.

Suddenly—tinkle, tinkle, tinkle—click, click, click. Suddenly, a loud burst of merriment; suddenly, a clapping of hands. What was it?

Hephzibah (or was it Polly?) stole out of bed, Neatly folded at her feet was her dressing gown; neatly placed at the side under her bed were her slippers; hanging over the door was her hat. She pushed her feet into her slippers; drew on her dressing-gown; tied her hat; lifted the hook gently, slid out, and replaced the hook. The other three sleepers continued to respire, healthfully, with the slowed-down half-speed action of sleeping lungs.

Hephzibah (or Polly) stopped in the passage and listened again. Tinkle, tinkle—it was on deck. One Bell . . . . . "All's well," from the bows. Half past twelve, then. She crept up the companion; the main deck was deserted; she climbed the stair to the Hurricane deck.

The deck was covered with flying clouds; there was a full moon, but it was for the most part invisible. And on the deck, in the open space aft, there was a little circle of men gathered together.

Tinkle, tinkle, click, click, click. The first sound she knew—it was the tinkling of a guitar—and she could make out the figure of the man who played it—a very solemn man to look at. She had connected him in her own mind—I know not why—with a City Mission. The other sound—click, click, click, —she knew not. She crept behind one of the boats and she looked on, her heart beating, because she knew, instinctively, that she was going to see something that does not commonly happ n in schools such as that in which she was going to be a teacher.

Then the moon came out from the clouds—a glorious silver moon, a full moon—and the circle of men gave way and stood apart right and left, in order to allow the performance of a miracle.

The Miracle stood there in diaphanous robes—skirts—tights—what does one call them? "Robes," Hephzibah (or Polly) called them in her innocence. In her hands the Miracle held the things that clicked. She waved her arms; she also waved her legs; the guitar tinkled; she danced in the moonlight. Like a fairy she danced. Oh! was it real? Could it be real?

Hephzibah (or Polly) looked on, gasping. How long did it last? Two minutes? Two nights and two days? Alas! it came to an end. The dancer stopped; she took from one of the bystanders a long ulster and a hat; she was no longer a fairy; she was the actress of whom the girl had heard them talk. Them someone produced a bottle covered all over with gold, and there was a pop and there was a gurgle, gurgle, and they drank and laughed, and the actress said sweetly, "There, gentlemen; I hope you are pleased, and now, good night all. Don't clap, because you will wake those dear young ladies who are so fond of me."

When everybody was gone, and the deck quite deserted, Hephzibah (or Polly) crept from her hiding place, and went back to her cabin.

At the age of sixteen one begins to reflect.

In the morning demure, her eyes down dropped, the girl stood humbly before the actress.

"Please," she said, "may I speak to you? I saw you last night. Oh! It was splendid—and I want you to tell me how to do the same thing."

The actress looked up. "Do the same thing?" she repeated. "You don't know, child. . . . . "

"Oh! Yes, I know. It is splendid. It is beautiful. I can play anything. They say I am going to have a voice. And I can dance. Oh! It is splendid. But they want to make me teacher in a school. And I can't. Oh! After seeing you I can't."

The actress looked very serious. "You don't understand," she said; "and, besides, this is only a passing fancy. And your people wouldn't let you. And you'd most likely fail."

"Fail? You don't know me," replied Hephzibah (or Polly), with the resolution of a Deborah.

This actress is nothing if she is not kind-hearted. She took a cardcase from her pocket; she filled in an address. "There, child," she said, "you write to me, any time, to that address. I may be abroad, but the letter will be forwarded. And if you remain of the same mind—to be a teacher in a school is rather awful, I should say—we can talk about it again; can't we? Runaway now, because—"

Hephzibah (or Polly) made way for the solemn man who had played the guitar. "He *must* be in the City Mission," she said. And for the rest of the voyage she spoke no more.

When the indignant correspondent "wants to know," always give him a long rope, and let him say what he likes in order to deliver his soul. This observation is intended to introduce a ladies from New York who is very, very angry with me. I am going to let her tell you why. First, she writes: "He says that the approach of New York is not what it used to be. It is fine, but that justice has not been done to it. Ta-Ta." I do not know the exact meaning of "Ta-Ta." It is perhaps an American interjection, with which acquaintance I have not yet made. But it is undoubted fact that the approach to New York is very fine, and that justice has not been done to it. Therefore I repeat the statement—"Ta-Ta." Next she is very indignant because I say that the Statue of Liberty is not big enough. "Ha! Ha!" she adds, with dark meaniug. Well it is'nt. As it stands on the islet assigned to it, the statue, in its setting of broad waters, with the vast city behind it, looks curiously small. "Ha! Ha! Likewise Ta-Ta." Size, you see, dear Mme. Iracunda, is matter of proportion and setting, not of measurement. And the big statue really does look small. "Ha! Ha! Likewise Ta-Ta." Thirdly, I said that the Cathedral of St. Patrick has no soul in it. Nor has it. A colder pile of stone does not stand anywhere. *There is no soul in it.* I can compare it with nothing but—as I did in the *Voice* of July 8—the Cathedral of Hamburg. It is the modern-mediæval church, all imitation, rule, measurement, correctness, and angle—without ideas, without suggestiveness, without originality, *without a soul*. Fourthly, I said that you must not walk on the turf of the Central Park. This is literally true. Here and there are little spaces where children are allowed to play on turf kicked into dust. But *you must not walk on the grass*. Finally, this indignant lady—Ta-Ta! also Ha! Ha!—calls attention to a statement in the *Voice* that the trotting machine is reduced to a single wheel. I regret this printer's—or author's error, which you will—because, of course, it should have been a "single pair of wheels." The lady then tells an absurd and incredible story about a gentleman whom she calls a friend of mine—I have never seen him in my life—and asks, satirically, whether I know where New York is. Well, I do.

What is one to do with people of this ridiculous kind? I hope that I should be the last man in the world to attempt any depreciation or misrepresentation of the Americans, from whom I received during my short visit the very greatest kindness. One reads such a letter as this, however, with blank amazement. What does it mean? Cannot we, in print, make those remarks about the country which one would—and does—make in private life, in American society, at the dinner table, at a reception? The remarks to which this good lady objects are perfectly simple and obvious; they occur to every visitor who knows anything; they are such simple little things, and it is incredible how anyone could be offended with them. For instance, would any of us be offended if an American visitor found himself unable to admire our new High Courts of Justice? Assuredly not. I am even prepared to listen with complacency should he object to the National Gallery, to Buckingham Palace, to the City Temple, and to the Imperial Institute.

When one's words cannot receive the correction of the printed page before they are passed for publication, mistakes must needs creep in. I have noted a few in the *Voice* for the last few weeks, and I beg to mention them for fear of other indignant correspondents. For instance, I am made to say that "trains" run about everywhere in Newhaven. It should be trams." I also find myself, speaking of the American papers, writing that "all the intelligence is presented in the first person." I wonder how that got in. "Present tense" were the words I intended to use. In another part I say, speaking of the bells that make the streets noisy all day, that the "horse team" clears the way. It should have been "horse tram." Then there are one or two grammatical slips, of which I will say nothing, except that everybody knows how they *will* get into any MS. And then I find a really funny and inexplicable line. Speaking of a certain week of Enchantment, I say that I have been to the City of Witches—which is Salem; and that I have seen Thoreau's Lake Walden; and that "I have lived with Cothie Meltier," I wonder what that means; because there is no such person as "Cothie Meltier," and I could not possibly have written that name, and for the life of me I cannot remember what I did write. In the same number, telling the story of the gardener and the Silver Mine, I said there was "never a fence or rail to keep the world from witnessing his later happiness. This has come out" even a fence," which makes nonsense of it. That the Battle of Lundy's Lane is set down as taking place in 1819 instead of 1814 does not perhaps matter much.

MR. JUSTICE TELANG.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose no one knew the late Mr. Justice Telang better than his brethren of the bar, and none, I feel sure, have been more profoundly stirred by the news—sudden, though not altogether unexpected, as it was—of his untimely death than the European members of that bar. Others, no doubt, will draw attention to the many gifts and graces which made him such a distinguished figure in our Bombay Society; my purpose in writing is something very different. I am moved to it myself, by what is, we, his European colleagues at the bar, are to-day so cast-down and dejected? Why that we are feeling his loss as deeply and keenly as if it were the loss of one of our own flesh and blood? Is there another native of our acquaintance whose loss would affect us in quite the same way: and, if not, is fault—in us, or in them? Is the barrier so often talked and written about, between European and Native, of accidental or natural origin? Who, or what, has removed it to completely in this instance? If it is to be removed, in other instances, must that or must that not be done in the same way? These, I think, Sir, are suggestive questions, meriting this serious thought of both European and Native. It is more my object to put them than to answer them; but I may say that they have led me, rightly or wrongly, to the following conclusions:—

(*a.*) The "barrier" between Native and European is certainly capable of being bridged.

(*b.*) It is not to be bridged by adopting any of the nostrums which one globe-trotting M.P. after another would foist upon us, and scold us for having so long neglected.

(*c.*) There is one way and one way only, *viz.*, by being, becoming, similarly-minded men—by being, similar that is in our deep things—in our reverence for truth; in our notions of honour; in our appreciation of gentleness, humbled-mindedness, and unselfishness, as qualities as great in their own way as courage, fortitude, or endurance.

It is just because Mr. Justice Telang was the man he was that we mourn him as we do. He was in the full sense of the word a gentleman; gentle, yet staunch; humble yet, self-respecting; always and in all things entirely straight and true. And this he was, or became, without ever leaving his native country. It was this we loved and admired in him more even than his clear intelligence, his wide learning, or wondrously graceful speech. Let others of his countrymen emulate him in these respects, and they will not, I am sure, find us slow to appreciate, or unwilling to respond.

EUROPEAN BAR.

September.

CRICKET.

PRESIDENCY VS. PARSEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the report of his big match published in your issue of the 30th August, I am really pained to see an ungenerous remark made in it that some of the Parsi batsmen purposely waste time in beating the ground with their bats and making for guard. I am perfectly sure that if you only knew the nature of the wicket in the second innings, how fearfully cut up and bumpy it was, you would never have been led to make the aforesaid remark. On the contrary, I think many will agree with me and even our English opponents that we played out the game in the right spirit.

I would also like to draw your attention to another very important point. It is the frequent change of umpires during one day's match. For instance, in this match the umpires at one end was changed four times during the second day of the match. I think everybody will agree with me that this state of things is very prejudicial to the true interests of cricket. Trusting that this important subject will be better attended to in our next encounter.—Yours, &c.,

R. D. COOPER,
Captain, Parsi Team.

September.

THE SUFFERERS FROM RIOTS.

The distressing great amongst certain classes of the Hindu and Mussulman communities, Mr. Kassim Haji Ibha has sent to Mr. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, 50 bags of rice and Rs. 200 for distribution amongst the widows and orphans of those of his own race whose bread-earners were killed or grievously wounded during the recent riots, and so to such others as have suffered and are now in want in consequence of the disturbances. Any further contributions from others whether they be Hindus Mahomedans will be welcome. This donation in advance of what may hereafter be given will be the general meeting takes place on Wednesday next. Mr. Vincent accepted this gift knowing how urgent the wants of the sufferers are.

"CITAL" makes a bold suggestion:—The Secretary of State

General and the Remembrancer of Legal Affairs. I have made no reference to the amendments on the notice paper as the proper time for considering them will be after the motion for the second reading of the Bill has been voted on; and when the Bill is considered in detail. I will only now mention that a suggestion has been received by this Government for the substitution of the words "Bank of Bombay" for the words "the Bank for the time being appointed to receive Government dues," wherever these words occur in the Act of 1868. This suggestion will also be brought before the Council at a later stage. I would only now express the hope, and I do so with some confidence that this Council will feel no difficulty in affirming the principle of the Bill, as now amended by the Select Committee, seeing that the proposed amendments come before us with the approval and on the recommendation not only of such members of the Committee as are officers of Government, but of the responsible legal advisers of Government, and of the representatives in the Council of the Bombay Municipality and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. In conclusion I would wish to refer to a statement made by me when moving the first reading of this Bill as to the extent of the Municipal balances that would probably be affected by this Bill if it becomes law. I wish to do so because the correctness of my statements has been called in question. I indicated the sources of my information, viz., the reports in the daily papers of meetings of the Corporation when the proposal to enlarge the power of the Municipality was under discussion. I stated that at about that time the balances were about eighteen lakhs of rupees. I added that I understood that the balances at present were in excess of that sum. In making this last statement, I merely repeated a remark I had heard made in this Council room, as it seemed to me on good authority. It so happens that at the moment of my speaking the balances were much below eighteen lakhs. A few months ago, however, they happened to be much above that sum but only temporarily; and it was no doubt to that period that a reference was made by the hon. member, by whose remark I was misled. As regards the earlier period to which I have referred I am not aware that I made any mistake. From a statement of balances during the last twelve years with which the Municipal Commissioner has been so good as to prepare for me at my request, I find that in 1891 the uninvested balances lying at interest at the Bank of Bombay amounted at one time to more than twenty two lakhs of rupees. Should any hon'ble member desire any further information regarding the contents of Mr. Acworth's statement, I shall be glad to place it at his disposal. I now move that the Bill to further amend the law relating to the Municipal Government of the City of Bombay be read a second time.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. G. Oxenham said: Your Excellency,—The Bill as introduced into this Hon'ble Council came before us with the approval of the Local and the Supreme Government, and was regarded as open to objection by some hon'ble members. It is now before us in an amended form, which has, I believe, the approval of Government. If that be so it need not be assumed that the objections urged have been found valid now that the Governments of India and Bombay, and members like myself, who were prepared to support the original proposals, were reckelessly ready to give power and discretion to a body of persons unworthy of this power and not to be trusted with the discretion. In short it is not to be assumed that the supporters of the Bill, who thought at first that the Bombay Municipality might properly be allowed to manage its cash balances have now found that they were wrong. It is still less to be assumed that this conviction has been produced by the assertions. I cannot call them arguments which we have heard about the corruption and jobbery which would appear in the Corporation if the original Bill became law—such an assumption will not, I trust, be made either in this Hon'ble Council or by the public. It would imply an imputation upon the Bombay Municipality which is undeserved and unwarrantable. Your Excellency displayed some natural surprise when it appeared that distrust and suspicion of the capacity or the integrity of the Bombay Municipality was felt by Hon'ble Members who, as your Excellency said, largely represent the principle of Local Self-Government themselves, and who might be supposed eager to welcome any form or extension of what we are frequently told is the great political panacea. Your Excellency seemed almost saying to the Mofussil members in the words of Quince "why bless thee Bottom thou art translated". However, perhaps, this translation was not so unnatural as it is often observed when the rhetoric of the platform is confronted with responsibility. But from these advocates of autonomy in the abstract who recoiled from its application in the presidency city we heard other objections which seem less based on any solid foundation and even less worthy of serious consideration. Mofussil members may have had experiences in Municipal mismanagement and have only been misled by a false analogy and an excusable failure to realize that the particular Municipality affected by this Bill was, in most respects, different from those with which they were familiar, and that abuses, which might grow up and flourish in a country town, would be practically impossible in Bombay however, theoretically conceivable. The publicity of its proceedings, the variety of interests, the searching light of a vigilant criticism, all are securities of the highest order present and active in the one case, all are often absent or inoperative in the other. When to this we add the great powers already possessed, and, on the whole, I venture to say worthily possessed, and the immense financial business already transacted, and on the whole transacted with conspicuous success, but cannot but seem, that analogy, assumed by the Hon'ble Member misleading. Of such objections as those of an Hon'ble Member who imagined as possible the disastrous doings of a Standing Committee containing six unscrupulous swindlers acting with the connivance of a Commissioner assumed, we must suppose, to be fatuous—of such objections I can only say that they imagine what is quite unimaginable and betrary a pathetic ignorance of the fact, no one at all familiar with the constitution of the Bombay Municipality, no one who has had personal experience of the way, in which business is done in the Standing Committee and Corporation, could ever imagine such a state of things as possible. Every one who has seen how in practice the existing checks and safe guards are real and effective must smile at such a bug bear of the uninformed imagination of real as a picture of what might happen—moreover if such objections had any force they would fall beyond the purview of the present Bill. If Hon'ble members, who raise such objections, have any clear perception of their necessary consequence they should propose the repeal of the Municipal Act. If under this Act we can reasonably imagine a fatuous Commissioner appointed by Government, and a Standing Committee of swindlers and rogues the sooner the Act is repealed the better, and Bombay must be unfit for Local Self Government at all. But it has not been that for the consideration has shown that the Bombay Municipality is less to be trusted than the framers of the original Bill imagined. It is not this or anything like this that will lead me to vote rather for the Bill as now amended than for the original Bill. Not ethical but legal difficulties have led to the change of form. Legal questions such as the precise effect of Section 111. of the Bombay Municipal Act, and the exact application of this law of trusts, these have demanded and have received most careful consideration, and the Bill as now amended is not framed to forge fresh fetters to hamper this Municipality, but rather to allow the widest discretion which can be given having regard to existing law.

The Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad viewed with gratification the present report of the Select Committee. The Bill in its present form placed that confidence in the Corporation which that body had some right to expect. With regard to the action of the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal, who would not trust the Corporation to deal with its moneys unless it was made responsible for any losses that might occur, that gentleman should, to be consistent, give any profits that might accrue on investments to members of the Corporation. Considering the position that Mr. Javerilal had taken up in the past with respect to local self-government, he (the speaker) was astonished to find him opposing the present Bill. Seeing that the Corporation was already trusted with such large powers and that there had been no abuse of those powers, he considered it absolutely inconsistent that it should not be given the small additional power it now asked for.

The Hon. Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik said: Your Excellency,—When the hon'ble member in charge of the Bill stated at the last Council meeting, that certain weighty suggestions having a legal bearing had been made to him, but which the Select Committee had not time to consider, and asked for a second reference to the Committee, the Council readily assented to the proposal. I must own that in one important respect the Bill which, after a second reference, is now submitted from the Select Committee is a distinct improvement on the first amended Bill. The first amended Bill provided for surplus funds being invested in public securities or such other securities as may, subject to the approval of Government, be selected by the Corporation. But in the second reference the Select Committee have removed the words "or such other securities," thereby restricting the investment only to securities recognised under Section 20 of Indian Trusts Act (Act II of 1882), that is to say, securities guaranteed by Government. This important change in the Bill indicates that the law now for the first time recognises in a distinct manner the position and responsibilities of the Corporation as Trustees of the rate-payers and the bondholders monies. The removal of these words further shows that considerations of the safety of the Municipal funds override all considerations of greater profit derivable from investments in securities not guaranteed by Government. This feature of the Bill I look upon as a decided improvement. So far for investments. Coming now to the question of the deposit of unspent balances of revenue and loans, which it may be deemed necessary to keep readily available, or which cannot be favourably invested at a particular time, I wish it was in my power to offer similar congratulations. Here the point I wish the Council to consider is whether consistently with the recognition of the position and responsibility of the Corporation as trustees and bearing in mind the limitations placed in respect of investments, it is expedient and safe for the Legislature to allow the Corporation to deposit at interest such available funds at a Bank or Banks other than the Presidency Bank which the Corporation may select for the purpose. It would mean that the Legislature is prepared to impower the Corporation to take a course [illegible] opposed to that which the investing and deposit[illegible] public have thought fit to adopt. For [illegible] one[illegible] feature of the banking history of Bombay during the past two years [illegible] is nothing more or less than a series of transfers of cash balances and fixed deposits on maturity from other Banks to the Bank of Bombay without interest. Such transfers at one time swelled the private deposits of the Presidency Bank to about six crores of rupees, a fact this day they are somewhere near four crores and a-half. And it would seem not only curious but opposed to prudence that while the investing and the depositing public should move in the direction of the Bank of Bombay as the haven of refuge, the Legislature should think seriously of empowering the Corporation as Trustees of Municipal monies to move in a quite contrary direction. Turning to Government I ask, what has been their policy in respect of the huge surplus balances compared to which those of the Municipality are but small? Are Government insensible to the advantage of earning interest on their monies for which they have to pay four per cent. per annum to the public creditor? And yet they allow their balances to lie idle, partly in the bill of the Bank of Bombay, and, partly, with the Accountant General. Safeguarding their monies is in all, this the governing idea. By the side of this idea of safety, the argument as to earning interest loses much of its force. And when it is considered that the Municipal balances with the Bank of Bombay within the last eighteen months have been on an average of over four lakhs, and that now they stand at over two lakhs, the loss of interest is but a trifle. A working balance of two lakhs is not a large sum in the case of the Bombay Municipality, considering that it may be wanted any time for advances against loan works. It is a fact that between five and six lakhs of rupees out of the surplus cash balances are at present employed as advances against loan works to be repaid when the loans are raised. These advances serve a most useful and economic purpose, inasmuch as they relieve the Municipality of the charge for interest if the loans were raised so soon as the loan works began. I said that the safeguarding of Municipal balances should override all considerations as to interest or profit. To this it is replied that in the case of a body like the Municipal Corporation of Bombay, whose acts are subject to keen criticism from members inside the body and the public press outside the body, such criticism may be looked upon as affording one of the greatest safeguards it is possible to have, far greater than any which the Legislature can impose. No doubt such criticism inside and outside the body does a great deal of good, but it also happens that such criticism often comes too late to repair the mischief done. There are instances in which the Corporation have paid dearly for such mistakes. In one instance the Corporation had to pay Rs. 1,25,000 to a firm of contractors. But it is urged that the object of this Bill is to place the Bombay Municipality in respect of the deposit of its surplus funds in the position in which the Calcutta Municipality stands at present. If it did, I should have very little to say. But does this Bill really place the Bombay Municipality in the position of the Calcutta Municipality in respect of dealing with its funds. This is a point to which I wish to invite the special attention of the Council. What the chairman of the Calcutta Municipality says in his reply to your Excellency's inquiry; I am prepared unhesitatingly to admit, namely, that "with the exception of the fund reserved for the payment of loans, the Calcutta Municipality is not restricted in the investment of its monies." And yet as a matter of fact the Calcutta Municipality does invest with the Bank of Bengal, that is to say, the Calcutta Municipality have seldom deposited its monies at any Bank other than the Bank of Bengal. And here it is a pertinent question to ask, what is the reason that the Calcutta Municipality, with such unrestricted power of depositing its monies, should still hold fast to the Bank of Bengal? The reason, I submit, is to be found within the four corners of the Calcutta Act. While not restricting the Municipality to the Presidency Bank for the deposit of its surplus funds, the Calcutta Act lays down no express provision as to debiting the Municipality with loss arising from the deposit of its funds. In the absence of any such express provision the Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality doubtless hold that as trustees of the funds the law would hold them personally liable if anything went wrong with the Bank or Banks at which the monies were deposited by their direction. Thus in Calcutta power and responsibility go hand in hand. On the other hand what do we find in this Bill? The Bill gives extended powers of patronage to the Standing Committee, subject to the control of the Corporation in respect of such Bank or Banks for the deposit of the Municipal funds. But while giving this power the Bill releases members by means of sub-section (4) of Section 4 from any personal responsibility in respect of loss arising from the failure or mismanagement of the Bank. The Commissioners of the Calcutta Municipality act from a sense of *personal* responsibility. The members of the Bombay Corporation are held practically irresponsible for the consequences of their votes. This makes all the difference between the Calcutta Act and this Bill. Let the members of the Bombay Corporation guarantee to the public the loss arising from the deposit of available funds, and I shall not object to their selecting any Bank or Banks they please for Municipal deposits. The arrangement in the Bill seems scarcely fair. To bring home to every Corporator a sense of personal responsibility, the Council should either retain sub-section (2) of section 4 and dispense with sub-section (4), or retain sub-section (4) and remove sub-section (2). Unless the Council does this the Bill, I submit, cannot be said to place the Bombay Municipality on a par with the Calcutta Corporation. I do not see why in financial matters the Bombay Municipality should possess powers which are not granted to Madras or Calcutta. It will be urged that Bombay collects a revenue of sixty-five lakhs and expends an equal amount every year, that therefore it may safely be entrusted with the power of dealing with its balances as it likes. It may further be urged that they will never have a self-governing body among them unless they allowed it to make its own mistakes. 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THE LATE HON. MR. JUSTICE TELANG, C.I.E.

We regret to record that the Hon. Mr. Justice Telang died at his residence on the Queen's Road, Chowpatty, at 2-30 a.m., yesterday. The whole public of the Presidency will regret the sad and premature end to the career—brilliant as well as full of the highest promise—of an accomplished scholar, a renowned Sanskritist, a sound lawyer, and an able judge. His elevation to the Bench of the Bombay High Court, by an announcement in the *London Gazette* on the 18th October, 1889, in succession to the late Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, was hailed with satisfaction throughout the Presidency, and also in the Bengal Presidency, where his abilities were well known. He was raised to the Bench at the age of thirty-nine years; and the circumstance of his being the youngest judge in this country, was a source of peculiar gratification to his countrymen. Much was expected from his high qualifications as a Sanskrit scholar, his extensive knowledge of Hindu Law, and his general legal acumen and talents on his being raised to the Bench. Those expectations have admittedly been partly realised; but death has denied to Mr. Telang the brilliant career on the Bench, which his talents, had he lived long, were certain to have secured for him. Since he entered public life in 1873 as an advocate

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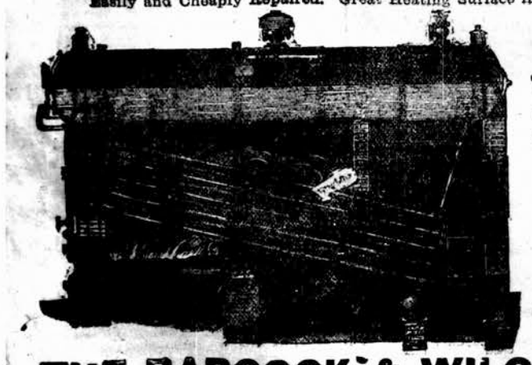

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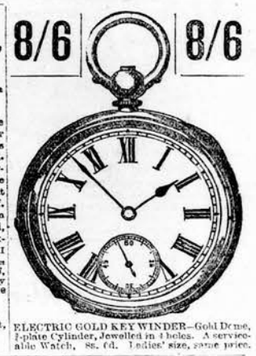
8/6 8/6



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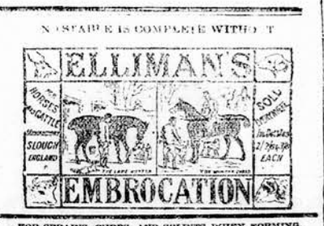

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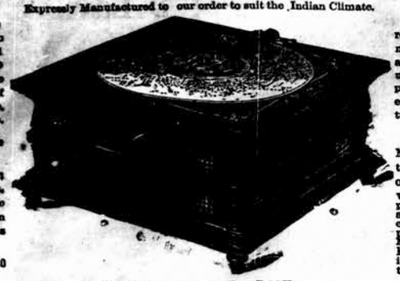

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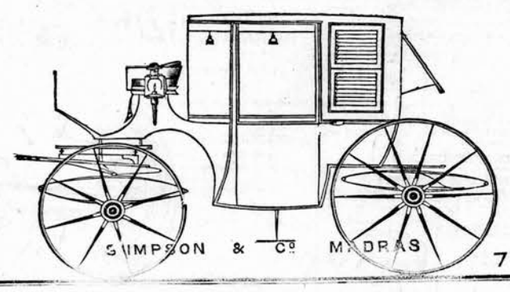

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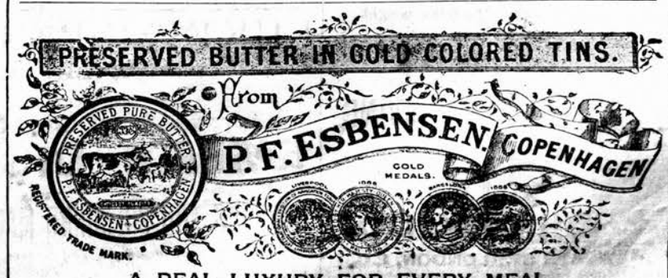

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